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ATA CHARGES CULTURAL DISCRIMINATION IN KOSOVO

AU061555 Tirana ATA in English 0830 GMT 6 Feb 82

["Other Chauvinist Measures Against the Albanian Language, Education and Culture in Kosovo" -- ATA headline]

[Text] Tirana, 6 February (ATA) -- Fierce attacks against the Albanians of Kosovo are being undertaken by all the instances of the Communist League and the Republic of Serbia. Requests are being raised in these instances to negate and violate all their rights. Some days ago, a meeting of the Coordinating Council for International Relations of the Republican Conference of the Socialist League of the Working People of Serbia, which was held in Belgrade, sought "the reexamining of the dispositions on the obligatory recognition of the Albanian language", which formally are still in power in Kosovo.

The Yugoslav propaganda advertised the use of the Albanian language in the administration and social institutions of Kosovo in Yugoslavia as an expression of "national affirmation" and "equality of the peoples and nations". But, for the time being the Great Serbs, as it seems, are no longer in need of advertisements. With the removal of this disposition they want to replace the Albanian officials with Serb officials, so as to establish a complete Serb administration in Kosovo.

At this meeting too, the Serb chiefs sought "the reexaminating also the proportional enrollment at the faculty according to the number of the inhabitants." This is in complete opposition with the practice applied so far by the Secretariat for Education, Culture and Science of the Autonomous Socialist Region of Kosovo, according to which the enrollment of the students at the university and the higher schools is done on the basis of the national structure of the population. The purpose is quite clear. It aims at further reducing the number of the Albanian students and at increasing that of Serbs, so that the Albanians should not have their national higher education.

These requests are made at a time when the preparations have begun in Kosovo for the enrollment for the next school year in the University of Kosovo. They are a pressure on changing not only the hitherto criteria of enrollment, but also the very character of the university.

The meeting which was held in Belgrade also sought the reexamining of the "proportions defined in the radio and TV programs" of Pristina, which, in conformity with the national structure of the population, have been in the greater part in the Albanian language. The Great Serbs from Belgrade are not in the least interested whether the people will understand or not anything from what the radio and television say. They are interested only in the fact that the Albanian language should not be heard in Kosovo.

As it seems, those in Belgrade, are not yet satisfied with all those savage denationalising measures they have taken in Kosovo and other territories inhabited by the Albanians, against the Albanian education, culture and language.

BASHKIMI ON DIMINISHING U.S. CONTROL OVER ALLIES

AU041814 Tirana BASHKIMI in Albanian 1 Feb 82 p 4

[Ilir Gurakuqi article: "The End of The 'Golden' Epoch"]

[Excerpts] Many events in recent years show that the era of unopposed American diktat over its NATO allies has declined. Yet, the United States continues to hold the same attitude toward them as it did in the first years of the alliance.

It treats West Europe as the most important base for realizing its global strategy; but that is about all. It does not even want to listen to its partners' rights. However, under the new conditions that have been created, American diktat constitutes a serious hindrance to the realization of West European aims. The obvious tendency to oppose this diktat as much as possible has emerged because, in many cases, not only do their interests not comply with each other, but they are also in open contradiction.

Among the most obvious are the contradictions over East-West relations. During the 70's West Europe's policies toward East Europe were characterized by a so-called "detente."

In order that this "detente" not be compromised in an irreparable way, West Europe has not held the same stands as Washington in its conflicts with Moscow in recent years. When the Soviet Union occupied Afghanistan they only verbally supported America. They did not accept putting up economic sanctions against the Soviet Union despite American pressures. This is also happening now in connection with events in Poland. The allies verbally "denounced" Moscow but did not set economic sanctions against it.

West Europe is also remaining indifferent to the U.S. appeals to boycott the construction of the Siberian gas pipeline. They import more than 60 percent of their energy needs mainly from the Middle East. However, while the troubled situation in this zone makes this market insecure, the Soviet market is more appealing to them. Moreover, realizing this project will also assist in deepening "detente." The Federal Republic of Germany and France have signed the contract, and it is expected that very soon Italy will also sign it.

These contradictions are being further aggravated by the superpowers' plans, and especially those of the United States, to use Europe as the field for a possible nuclear war between them. Washington is imposing upon its allies the deployment of 600 new nuclear missiles, which increases the danger of war.

The disobedience that the allies are manifesting more often toward Washington's orders has its own logic. It is also a result of the strategy to change Europe into an economic superpower. Despite the fact the multinationals and U.S. capital hold key positions in many countries in Europe, the European bourgeoisie is using the EEC as a counterbalance in its economic plan. It is presenting itself in the international market as a supermonoply which does not stop at challenging, and when it can overriding, the United States also outside Europe.

But the matter does not end there. The contours of a European military superpower are being created. Thus last year, it was decided that the EEC foreign ministers could extend their meetings on political cooperation to include political aspects of military problems. A more concrete step is the German proposal for "a fundamental political declaration on the European Community extending its cooperation also in the field of defense."

The positions of American imperialism in West Europe, whether economic or military, are still very strong. NATO is commanded and manipulated by Washington's generals. For now, the West European bourgeoisie is not strong enough to break away from Washington. But one thing is clear: no matter how much it tries, the United States cannot restore its unopposed hegemony in this alliance. Its "golden" epoch in NATO has finished.

BRIEFS

VIETNAMESE AMBASSADOR'S DEPARTURE -- On the occasion of his transfer, Duong Van Trung, ambassador extraordinary and plenipotentiary of the Socialist Republic of Vietnam to the People's Socialist Republic of Albania, left Albania today. He was seen off at the Rinas Airport by Jovan Antoni, director of the Protocol Directorate of the Ministry of Foreign Affairs. [Tirana Domestic Service in Albanian 1900 GMT 1 Feb 82 AU]

ZHIVKOV VISITS SMOLYAN OKRUG, MEETS MINERS

AU052031 Sofia Domestic Service in Bulgarian 1830 GMT 5 Feb 82

[Summary] Todor Zhivkov, BCP Central Committee secretary general and State Council chairman, arrived in Smolyan Okrug yesterday. Today he visited Zlatograd, where he met the miners, initiators of the movement for prefulfilling the Eighth 5-Year Plan.

"The miners and frontrankers, members of the Eighth 5-Year Plan club, reported to Todor Zhivkov on their first successes in fulfilling their pledges. In his speech, Comrade Todor Zhivkov highly appraised their patriotic initiative. He emphasized the importance of the mining-metallurgic economic combine Gorubso for our national economy and pointed out the most significant tasks which the working people in the Smolyan Okrug have to resolve in the Eighth 5-Year Plan to fulfill the decisions of the 12th BCP Congress. Comrade Todor Zhivkov stressed the need to effectively utilize the existing production capacities and the riches of the Rhodope Mountain so that the contribution of the Smolyan working people to the intensive development of our national economy can increase."

The same topics were discussed at Todor Zhivkov's meeting with the Smolyan Okrug Party Committee Bureau and the okrug People's Council Executive Committee. In the afternoon, Comrade Todor Zhivkov opened the tourist complex Perelik in Pamporovo, where he greeted those present at the ceremony.

ZHIVKOV RECEIVES AUSTRIAN SOCIALIST BLECHA

AU061854 Sofia Domestic Service in Bulgarian 1830 GMT 6 Feb 82

[Text] Comrade Todor Zhivkov has received Karl Blecha, deputy chairman of the Austrian Socialist Party and chairman of the Austrian-Bulgarian Friendship Society. During the cordial and friendly talks, views on questions of mutual interest were exchanged. Comrade Andrey Lukanov also attended the talks.

UN REPRESENTATIVE CONDEMNS ISRAELI GOLAN MOVE

AU061510 Sofia BTA in English 0840 GMT 6 Feb 82

[Text] New York, 6 Feb (BTA) -- Mr Boris Tsvetkov, permanent Bulgarian representative in the United Nations, said yesterday before the extraordinary session of the UN General Assembly, that the annexation of the Golan Heights is a link of a whole series of acts on the captured Arab territories and outside them, acts which the international law defines as aggression. Mr Boris Tsvetkov laid special emphasis on the responsibility of Israel and her overseas promoters for the aggravation of the situation in the Middle East. Bulgaria thinks, he said, that the session should adopt decisions condemning the aggressor resolutely and unambiguously, and firmly insisting on reversing the annexation. The decisions should demand from the overseas promoters of Israel to stop their mass-scale and all-round aid to the aggressor, because it is namely this aid that underlies the aggressor's unceremoniousness.

TRADE UNION DELEGATION DEPARTS FOR WFTU CONGRESS

AU061631 Sofia Domestic Service in Bulgarian 1600 GMT 6 Feb 82

[Text] A delegation of the Bulgarian Trade Unions led by Petur Dyulgerov, chairman of the Bulgarian Trade Unions Central Council and BCP Central Committee Politburo candidate member, has left for Cuba to attend the 10th WFTU Congress which will be held from 10 to 15 February. At Sofia Airport the delegation was seen off by deputy chairmen and secretaries of the Bulgarian Trade Unions Central Council as well as by (Anais Gayado Aldajar), charge d'affaires ad interim of the Cuban Embassy in Bulgaria.

CPSU DELEGATION MEETS WITH CPSL'S PEZLAR

LD051454 Bratislava Domestic Service in Slovak 1130 GMT 5 Feb 82

[Text] In Bratislava today Ludovit Pezlar, Presidium member and secretary of the CPSL Central Committee, received a group of Soviet party officials led by Vladimir Sevruk, deputy chief of the Propaganda Department of the CPSU Central Committee.

The two sides exchanged experiences in fulfilling the current tasks of ideological work and discussed the role of the mass media in explaining the tasks set by the party congresses of the two countries.

GOODS EXCHANGE PROTOCOL WITH HUNGARY SIGNED

AU051447 Prague RUDE PRAVO in Czech 4 Feb 82 p 2

[CTK report: "Czechoslovak-Hungarian Goods Exchange; This Year's Protocol Signed in Prague by Deputy Ministers of Foreign Trade"]

[Text] Prague, 3 Feb (CTK) -- This Wednesday in Prague Premysl Strougal, CSSR deputy minister of foreign trade, and Janos Vas, deputy minister of foreign trade of the Hungarian People's Republic, signed the protocol on the exchange of goods and payments in 1982.

The protocol sets the turnover in the mutual exchange of goods at R1.12 billion; of this, the Czechoslovak exports amount to R558 million, and the Hungarian exports to R562 million. The agreed upon exchange volume proceeds from the current needs of the two states and represents the realization of the long-term trade agreement on the mutual exchange of goods between the CSSR and the Hungarian People's Republic in 1981-85. This year, too, a significant place in the mutual exchange of goods is held particularly by engineering products. The Czechoslovak exports will include various agricultural, building and road-building machinery and machine tools, automobile industry products and spare parts for these products. From the Hungarian exports one should particularly emphasize communications and computer technology equipment, fine mechanical products and machine tools.

The protocol also defines other significant and traditional mutual deliveries. Czechoslovakia will continue exporting coking coal, coke, rolled material, chemicals, rubber goods, cement, glass and ceramics products, magnesite, lumber products and so forth. The Hungarian exports will continue to include bauxite, aluminum blocks, agricultural chemicals, rubber goods, various building materials, seeds, synthetic leather, meat, wheat, corn, edible oil and so forth.

The deliveries of the consumer industry also represent an important item in this year's mutual exchange of goods between the CSSR and the Hungarian People's Republic. Among other things, Czechoslovakia will deliver to Hungary 10,000 Skoda passenger cars, several thousand Jawa motorcycles, mopeds, vacuum cleaners, electronics consumer goods, textile industry products, beer and so forth. On the other hand, we will import from the Hungarian People's Republic tape recorders, radios, medical drugs, products of the textile and shoemaking industry, meat products and canned meat, fresh fruits and vegetables, canned fruit, wines, apartment lighting fixtures, toys, school implements, as well as other products for satisfying the needs of our domestic market.

This year, too, the continuing exchange of goods from the domestic trade fund and the cooperative organizations fund will contribute toward improving the supplies to the citizens of our state. It is to be expected that, after certain relations between the appropriate branch ministries of the CSSR and the Hungarian People's Republic in the sphere of production cooperation are finally resolved, the mutual deliveries -- especially of engineering products -- will further increase during the course of the year.

BILAK VIEWS RELATIONS WITH FRENCH COMMUNISTS

LD072116 Prague Domestic Service in Czech 1730 GMT 7 Feb 82

[Interview with Vasil Bilak, member of the CPCZ Central Committee Presidium, CPCZ Central Committee secretary and head of the CPCZ delegation to the 24th PCF Congress, by Prague Radio's Paris correspondent Frantisek Tuhy, in Paris following the conclusion of the congress; questions in Czech and answers in Slovak -- recorded]

[Text] [Question] Comrade Secretary, as the head of the CPCZ delegation you have attended the deliberations of the 24th PCF Congress. How would you characterize the progress of the congress and which part of it interested you most?

[Answer] It was an exceptionally interesting congress. And the most interesting thing for me, and I think for all foreign delegations also, was the deep analysis of both the internal and international situation. The PCF reassessed, or evaluated, the entire period since the the 23rd congress, and on the strength of this analysis arrived at open, communist conclusions and at the same time defined the ways out on the strength of everything that has been; and there have been both defeats as well as victories, as always in life. The PCF and its 24th Congress direct communists forward, especially so at this time. All eyes must be looking forward and the possibilities opened to the PCF must be demonstrated. In the complex international and internal conditions specific prerequisites have come into being. True, they are rather complicated but interesting all the same; they exist owing to the fact that the PCF has become a part of a ruling party. At the congress it was possible to see how communists are proud of their ministers. This is not so because they are communists but because as ministers they are enjoying ever greater authority and, as has been generally acknowledged, they know how to assert themselves and show the nation and the people, who perhaps did not have much faith, that communists know how to get things done and that also in France good prerequisites either exist or are being prepared so that communists will be able to master the situation, or, at least, as partners of the socialist party, they are making a contribution to improving the situation in France.

For example, Comrade Marchais made a penetrating analysis of the question of the scientific-technological revolution not improving the living standards of the French working people, on the contrary, impoverishment occurs, and yet France has everything to achieve infinitely better results. The communists are pointing the way toward achieving them.

[Question] What is, in your view, the contribution of the 24th PCF Congress to the entire international communist and workers' movement?

[Answer] At the congress a severe but just criticism of the capitalist system and the aggressive policy of the United States was voiced. At the same time, it was demonstrated how correctly comrades approach the question of internationalism as a double-aspect issue -- as patriotism and as internationalism. The fact that 112 fraternal parties and representatives of the revolutionary movement were present and that a powerful and spontaneous solidarity with Nicaragua, El Salvador, Turkey and with other nations fighting for their liberation and against dictatorships was demonstrated, that members of the party appeared in various French towns and were received well everywhere; well, this fact demonstrated how the international communist movement is growing and how closely it exchanges experiences and also the experiences gathered by the French Communist Party.

[Question] The French mass media emphasized the fact that French communists will continue to deepen their cooperation with the communist parties of the socialist countries. Where are, in your view, the biggest possibilities in this direction?

[Answer] The congress report bore out clearly that the PCF is interested in broad cooperation with all parties and revolutionary movements, and this includes the CPCZ. Naturally, we ourselves are greatly interested in broad cooperation and we have something to exchange with the PCF. We have our experiences from the construction of socialism in a state, a republic, which in the past already had an advanced industry and which has started with the construction of socialism. The PCF sets itself these goals. So we can learn from them and they can learn from us, and as far as our side is concerned, I think that it will be mutually beneficial.

In this context there is the question of the fight for peace. The French Communist Party wages a very successful and useful struggle in the fight for peace and the mobilization of the masses, and so do we, but from different positions and with different means. And there are many other questions, in economy, culture, the entire sphere of the superstructure and infrastructure; the possibilities of exchange are great.

I would like to use this opportunity to make a personal confession. While listening at the PCF Congress to the goals they set themselves, I felt that the Czechoslovak communists and Czechoslovak people, who are neither conceited nor braggarts, can justly feel a certain pride in our achievements in the fight we are waging for the construction of socialism. We have achieved a lot that many other parties still set themselves for the future. This, too, is an important experience exchanged between fraternal parties. We are interested not only in contacts with communists, although with them especially, but we also want to work along the state line -- work together with France in economy, culture and so on.

LER ANALYZES 'SET OF MEASURES' IMPORTANCE

AU051700 Bratislava PRAVDA in Slovak 4 Feb 82 p 5

[Article by Eng Leopold Ler, CSSR minister of finance and chairman of the government Committee for Planned National Economic Management: "No Relaxing of the Principles of the Set of Measures Is Possible"; capitalized passages are published in boldface]

[Text] IN 1981 THE SET OF MEASURES FOR IMPROVING THE PLANNED MANAGEMENT SYSTEM OF THE NATIONAL ECONOMY MOVED OUT OF THE STAGE OF PREPARATIONS AND ELABORATION AND REACHED THE EXACTING STAGE OF IMPLEMENTATION. THE COURSE OF ITS IMPLEMENTATION HAS BEEN CLOSELY WATCHED SINCE ITS VERY BEGINNING. IT IS BEING EVALUATED AND MEASURES ARE BEING TAKEN TO RESOLVE PROBLEMS AS THEY ARISE. EXCEPTIONALLY VALUABLE ARE THE FINDINGS ACQUIRED FROM THE COURSE OF THE IMPLEMENTATION OF THE SET OF MEASURES IN SELECTED ECONOMIC PRODUCTION UNITS, IN ACCORDANCE WITH THE TASK SET BY THE CPCZ CENTRAL COMMITTEE PRESIDIUM'S COMMISSION FOR PLANNED NATIONAL ECONOMIC MANAGEMENT.

Considerable efforts have been made to apply the Set of Measures in practice. In spite of this fact, we cannot be satisfied with the degree to which the new principles have been grasped and with how they have been applied in economic practice. This concerns the khozraschet [cost accounting] organizations in particular. The situation in individual organizations differs considerably and is determined by the approach of people at all levels of management and by the consistency with which they apply the principles of the Set of Measures in practical decisionmaking. THE WEAKEST ASPECTS OF THE MANAGEMENT SYSTEM IN MOST ORGANIZATIONS HAVE SO FAR BEEN QUESTIONS CONCERNING KHOZRASCHET (especially from the viewpoint of resolving khozraschet relations between the economic production unit, enterprises and intra-enterprise departments), the consistent implementation of the merit principle in remuneration, and the formation of the norm basis.

Scant Interest in Higher Tasks

Let us first take a look at the experience from the preparation of the plan for 1981 and at its fulfillment.

Despite the establishment of important prerequisites in the sphere of norms, insufficient use was made of the principles of the Set of Measures in preparing and breaking down the plan for 1981. The interest of the enterprise-economic sphere in incorporating higher tasks into their plans, too, was not manifested on any broad basis. INSTEAD, AS A RULE, THEY TRIED TO ADOPT, AT THE MOST, THE TASKS AS DETERMINED "FROM ABOVE" AND DID NOT STRIVE TO COMPLETELY UNCOVER THEIR EXISTING POTENTIALS. This approach was caused particularly by the fear that -- in a situation in which the tasks and the conditions had not yet been stipulated for the entire 5-year plan -- the adoption of mobilizing plans for the first year might result in the stipulation of even more exacting tasks and conditions for the subsequent years of the 5-year plan.

On the basis of the results of plan fulfillment in the first three quarters of 1981 and the findings from the implementation of the Set of Measures, it is possible to sum up the existing experience with the impact of some new elements of management as follows:

— THE ASSESSED RESULTS OF PLAN FULFILLMENT IN THE FIRST 9 MONTHS OF LAST YEAR (MORE COMPLETE DATA ARE NOT YET AVAILABLE) SHOW THAT IN SEVERAL AREAS UNFAVORABLE TENDENCIES AND PROTRACTED SHORTCOMINGS PERSIST. In particular, the exchange relations in foreign trade continue to deteriorate and shortcomings persist in technical development, in intensifying the replacement of basic assets and meeting the planned deadlines for putting key facilities into operation, in ensuring export efficiency, and in the development of capital construction. No fundamental breakthrough has been achieved yet in the regularity and requisite structure of supplies. It is becoming apparent that, especially in those areas, the implementation of the Set of Measures will represent an exacting long-term process.

In industry, where the implementation of the Set of Measures has made the greatest progress, the DYNAMICS OF PRODUCTION (in terms of average daily production) corresponded in the period under examination with the annual state plan. The planned tasks with respect to the indexes of cost and material intensity and profitability were also fulfilled. However, problems in the comprehensiveness and regularity of task fulfillment and in the structure and technical and economic standards of products persisted.

A significant contribution to the relatively positive fulfillment of the INDEXES FOR THE ADDED LABOR VALUE, PROFIT AND PROFITABILITY of production assets was made by the decline in material costs and by the improved development of nonproductive costs. However, as expected, in the period in which the implementation of the new elements of management was examined, the organizations concentrated more on tapping reserves in material costs that were relatively easy to mobilize than on savings of metals, fuels and energy. In proportion to the dynamics of industrial production, the consumption of electricity is developing excessively and transportation costs throughout the national economy are increasing. On the other hand, the decline -- compared with previous years -- in losses caused by poor quality production must be assessed as a positive trend. However, it can be assumed that this decline is influenced -- to a certain extent -- by the consumer's reduced exactingness in applying sanctions.

THE INNOVATION AND TECHNICAL AND ECONOMIC STANDARDS OF INDUSTRIAL PRODUCTS are not increasing at the requisite pace and are not commensurate with the needs of the Czechoslovak economy. The share of the value of new products in the overall value of the products of the industrial branches is stagnating.

-- THERE IS AN EXCEPTIONALLY UNFAVORABLE SITUATION in the building industry. Both the volume and the structure of construction work carried out by building organizations deviated from the planned intentions for the whole year.

THE TASKS IN REPLACING BASIC ASSETS ARE NOT BEING FULFILLED CONSISTENTLY. The preparedness for the construction of many projects is lagging seriously behind, and, in the case of the majority of projects being put into operation, the planned paramemters are not being attained.

THIS CONFIRMS THAT IN THE FIELD OF CAPITAL INVESTMENT AND IN THE BUILDING INDUSTRY THE PRINCIPLES OF THE SET OF MEASURES HAVE NOT YET BEGUN TO MAKE THEMSELVES FELT TO ANY SIGNIFICANT EXTENT. The new elements in the sphere of personal material incentives, which are designed to increase accountability for an effective course of capital investment projects and to exert pressure on the fulfillment of planned tasks, are not being consistently applied. However, the application of the new elements of the Set of Measures in the building industry and in the field of capital investment is beginning to reveal more sharply some protracted problems regarding the number of unfinished projects, costs and the structure of deliveries, having a graver impact on the organizations' economic results and making the need for a solution much more urgent.

-- A MORE FUNDAMENTAL BREAKTHROUGH HAS NOT BEEN ACHIEVED EVEN IN THE EFFECTIVENESS OF FOREIGN TRADE. Shortcomings in the fulfillment of the export plan and in ensuring the tasks of the state plan for the whole of 1981 persisted. The necessary level of prices abroad is not being achieved so that the aggravation of exchange relations in the national economy as a whole continues -- the import prices are rising faster than export prices, and payment and credit conditions have worsened. Among the responses to this state of affairs are the measures that will be gradually implemented as of 1982 to raise the effectiveness of fiscal-economic exchange rate and price instruments. These measures either enhance or complement the principles of the Set of Measures in the area of foreign trade, in connection with the changing internal and external conditions. Their aim is to connect as closely as possible the conditions of currency relations with the conditions of khozraschet and its implementation.

-- THE RELATIVELY FAVORABLE SITUATION IN THE FULFILLMENT OF THE COSTS, PROFIT AND ADDED LABOR VALUE INDEXES AND THE DECLINE IN LOSSES CAUSED BY POOR QUALITY PRODUCTION in the economic organizations has not yet eliminated the tension in the creation of resources. At the same time a tension arises in the sphere of financial resources and the needs of the state budget, it is necessary to take further measures to ensure that it is balanced. This makes it necessary that we increase the demands on the creation by the organizations of their own resources and tighten the budget economy and the credit policy for the subsequent years of the Seventh 5-Year Plan (including the search for ways of increasing the participation of the enterprise-economic sphere in the financial results of foreign trade).

-- THE BASIC INTENTIONS FOR THE DEVELOPMENT OF WAGES WERE FULFILLED ON THE AVERAGE. In keeping with the provisions of the state plan, we succeeded in adjusting the speed of wage increases in comparison with the Sixth 5-Year Plan and in improving the proportions between the creation and the use of the remuneration resources, that is, the ratio between the achieved results and the volume of wages paid out. The ratio between wages and added labor value (as the key criterion of results) in the centrally supervised economic organizations developed, on aggregate, favorably. Most economic organizations used the wage means economically. The planned ratio between the increase of average wages and labor productivity increase is not being fulfilled, especially in the building industry, as a consequence of the great nonfulfillment of the planned labor productivity.

-- THE SYSTEM THAT WAS APPLIED TO BRING ABOUT SAVINGS IN THE LABOR FORCE HAS NOT YET YIELDED ANY CONCRETE CONTRIBUTION. The economic production units and enterprises still prefer to retain certain surplus reserves in their manpower plans, reserves that make it possible for them to avoid the risks of a "tense plan."

IN MANY BRANCHES OF THE ECONOMY AND IN MANY ORGANIZATIONS, THE PRINCIPLES OF THE SET OF MEASURES HAVE NOT YET BEGUN TO BE MORE MARKEDLY MANIFESTED IN A TREND TOWARD IMPROVED ECONOMIC RESULTS. Nevertheless, these principles are not without an impact on their economic performance -- they help to uncover shortcomings and discrepancies that had frequently been neglected for many years and are gradually reflected in the material incentive resources. This process represents the basis for a qualitative change in the approaches to a solution. THIS WAS ALSO STRESSED BY L. STROUGAL AT THE FOURTH CPCZ CENTRAL COMMITTEE SESSION WHEN HE SAID: "THE COURSE OF PLAN FULFILLMENT IN THE FIRST YEAR OF THE SEVENTH 5-YEAR PLAN DRAWS OUR ATTENTION MORE VISIBLY THAN EVER BEFORE TO SHORTCOMINGS IN MANAGERIAL WORK AT INDIVIDUAL LEVELS OF MANAGEMENT. THE BASIC LESSON IS THAT ANY SOFTENING OF THE PRINCIPLES OF THE SET OF MEASURES IS IMPOSSIBLE. ON THE CONTRARY, ITS PRINCIPLES MUST BE ENDORSED AND INTENSIFIED AND WE MUST CONSTANTLY STRIVE TO APPLY THEM FULLY IN ECONOMIC PRACTICE. THIS DETERMINES THE MAIN DIRECTION OF OUR ACTIVITY, OF OUR MANAGERIAL AND CONTROL WORK."

At the same time it is necessary to take into consideration the new conditions, which have narrowed the scope of solving a number of problems by carrying out changes in the plan, granting subsidies or credits or allowing price adjustments. In this respect it must be positively assessed that the new measures contribute to establishing a more demanding climate for the practical solution of the true reasons for unfavorable economic results in some branches or organizations of our economy.

Experience From the Preparations for 1982

Even though prior to the drafting of the plan for 1982 the normative and methodological prerequisites for applying the Set of Measures were further expanded and deepened -- this concerns especially the publication of regulations governing the application of counterplanning -- THE NEW ELEMENTS OF MANAGEMENT WERE NOT, EVEN IN DRAFTING THE 1982 PLAN, USED SATISFACTORILY.

THE FOLLOWING ADDITIONAL PRINCIPLES WERE STIPULATED TO GOVERN THE APPLICATION OF COUNTER-PLANNING IN DRAFTING THE 1982 PLAN:

-- When an organization exceeds or at least meets in its draft plan the task as laid down in the appropriate directive, even the subsequent increase in tasks of the supraordinated body in the course of further work on the plan will be materially stimulated as though it were a contribution of counterplanning.

-- To eliminate the fear that, in the event of a failure to meet the more exacting tasks than those in the directive the organization will be punished as though it had failed to fulfill the plan, the use of sanctions is -- as a matter of principle -- restricted to those cases when the plan fulfillment drops below the original task of the directive.

-- As an exception for 1982, counterplanning will also be used in breaking down the state plan and working out the organizations' economic plans until they are approved.

IN ITS DRAFT PLANS FOR 1982 SUBMITTED TO THE MINISTRIES LAST AUGUST, THE ENTERPRISE-ECONOMIC SPHERE FAILED TO ENSURE MOST OF THE KEY INTENTIONS OF THE DIRECTIVE, BOTH IN THE SPHERE OF THE FINAL TRENDS OF THE PRODUCTS' UTILIZATION AND IN THE SPHERE OF THE TASKS IN EFFECTIVE-NESS. ONLY THE DRAFT CONCERNING THE SHARE OF MATERIAL COSTS IN PRODUCTION WAS MORE FAVOR-ABLE. These overall results are determined, on the one hand, by a number of draft plans that failed to a significant degree to adhere to the directive and, on the other hand, by draft plans that observed or even exceeded the directive. Even though the existing state of affairs cannot for the time being be characterized as a general and fundamental change in approaches in the direction of the adoption of mobilizing plans, it can be judged that the NEW MEASURES ARE BEGINNING TO OPEN THE SCOPE FOR DEVELOPING INITIATIVE.

That is borne out by the positive findings acquired in organizations run by the two republics' Ministries of Industry as well as by individual cases of mobilizing 1982 plans adopted in the engineering sector. Findings from the work on the plan for 1982 confirm that a more fundamental breakthrough in the effectiveness of the changes in the system of management depends on the mutual interdependence between those changes and the solution of practical tasks in the economy.

MEASURES AIMED AT IMPROVING SUPPLIER-CONSIGNEE RELATIONS ARE BEING APPLIED IN PRACTICE VERY SLOWLY AND UNSATISFACTORILY. The problems were concentrated especially in the area of metallurgical products and deliveries for the final assembly of products. Shortcomings in balancing material supplies and interlinking the individual components of the plans persist and the provisions of the decree on balancing material supplies and supplier-consignee relations are not being observed. ALL THIS WEAKENS THE INTEREST IN UNCOVERING UNTAPPED POTENTIALS AND LEADS TO THE ENDEAVOR NOT TO COMMIT ONESELF TO INCREASE DELIVERIES. THAT IS WHY THE CSSR GOVERNMENT HAS SET DEADLINES FOR THE PREPARATION OF THE 1982 PLAN, WITHIN WHICH THE SUPRAORDINATED AGENCIES ARE OBLIGED TO RESOLVE DISCREPANCIES IN SUPPLIER-CONSIGNEE RELATIONS WHICH THE SUBORDINATED UNITS DID NOT SUCCEED IN RESOLVING.

We still have insufficient experience on the effect of new, more exacting and sensitive indexes and on their influence on the incentive system. In the sphere of enterprise economy this leads to the effort to create reserves for minimizing the risks from the effects of stricter criteria. Apart from that, certain director generals' offices in economic production units show a trend to centralize their jurisdiction along administrative lines, and this decreases the effectiveness of management in enterprises and organizations and weakens the role of the khozraschet.

The low standard in mastering the substance and operation of the newly adopted measures is manifested particularly in the central bodies in a certain mechanical and administrative approach to the elaboration of the plan tasks, and in the insufficient complexity of the tasks set, or of the plan changes carried out. The mastering of more exacting and sensitive new management elements, especially of plan indexes and the tools of the incentive system, requires the central bodies to basically improve the quality of plan preparation and elaboration, including the insurance of its internal structures.

The Direction of the Further Progress

THE SUM TOTAL OF THE ECONOMIC CONDITIONS OF FUTURE ECONOMIC DEVELOPMENT ACCENTUATES YET FURTHER THE DEMANDS FOR THE GROWTH OF EFFECTIVENESS IN THE LONG-TERM ADVANCE OF ECONOMY. The basic elements of the Set of Measures, particularly the development and implementation of khozraschet relations stemming from the tasks of the national economy plan which express the effectiveness of work, substantially correspond to this goal.

In this sense the Set of Measures remains fully topical; at the same time exactly these aspects of it must be developed yet further, and their operation must be emphasized in a way enabling the planned management system to create, even under more exacting conditions, sufficient scope for an economic solution and appraisal in the khozraschet sphere.

(A) The prerequisites for a more efficient utilization of the Set of Measures in planning work are being gradually worked out and specified. The government committee has discussed the procedure for creating the plan for 1982 and for the Seventh 5-Year Plan, which resolve matters of the reserve system, the procedure in breaking up the planned tasks, the evaluation method and the way to check up on plan fulfillment, and the regimen of implementing the plan changes. The final solution of these matters will be part of the organizational insurance of the Seventh 5-Year Plan, or the annual plans respectively. It is becoming obvious that it is an objective necessity to solve the tieup of annual plans with the 5-year plan more flexibly and to allow more scope for specifying the indicators of the gross output.

As a followup it will be inevitable to strengthen the role of long-term norm relations, which express the basic intentions of the state plan. Simultaneously the evaluation of the fulfillment of planned tasks will be ensured, especially in accordance with the achieved dynamics, or else with the actual increments within the framework of the 5-year plan.

This idea fully corresponds to the principles of the Set of Measures, including the approach in which we will have to ward off, in a principled way, the pressures for changing annual plans during their realization, particularly because they are frequently justified by the effort to avoid the consequences of penalties for the failure to fulfill the plan. From this viewpoint, the appropriate central bodies must improve the elaboration of planned tasks for the lower management levels and they must purposefully create the necessary mobile reserves. By resolving these matters we must contribute toward developing prerequisites for making management flexible and simultaneously for creating relatively stable conditions for the development of initiative, of long-term incentives and the responsibility of the sphere of enterprise economy.

(B) Starting in 1982, further measures will be gradually realized for enhancing the effectiveness of the tools of financial economy in foreign trade, the effectiveness of the exchange rate policy, the foreign currency incentives and the central price regulation. The purpose of these measures is to influence even more intensively the growth of export prices, the reduction of imports, the best possible utilization of imported raw and other materials and machinery, the growth of export efficiency, the solution of the matter of imports in opposite directions, the improved quality of produced goods and of the services required for them, and so forth.

(C) Penalties for bad production quality and other activities will be changed. This measure is aimed at deepening and more precisely formulating the existing instructions for the application of these penalties.

(D) Basic prerequisites have been established for the use of new wholesale prices in the plan for 1982 and for the Seventh 5-Year Plan. The new price lists for the second phase of the single, nonrecurring adjustment of wholesale prices in the sphere of fuels, power, certain raw materials and related branches have been worked out as far back as last May.

(E) In the economic production units and enterprises, we must deepen the process of applying new management elements particularly in the following directions:

-- In working out both the khozraschet of economic production units and enterprises, and the intra-enterprise khozraschet, and not only for the production subdivisions, and also in directing it particularly toward the divisions of technical development and construction and technology, enhancing in these preproduction divisions the effectiveness of remunerations so that they will promote the effective solution of tasks and the improvement of the quality and technical standards of products;

-- in improving the creation of the norms basis, and in checking on it and systematically bringing it up to date, as well as in effectively using it within the process of planning and in the khozraschet;

-- in applying the method and principles of central planning to the creation of plans for enterprises and intra-enterprise divisions; and

-- in processing and realizing the comprehensive plans for developing the management of an economic production unit.

(F) The government Committee for Planned National Economic Management is currently discussing the comprehensive programs of developing branch management in order to direct them to become a realistic foundation for a purposeful, internally linked-up mechanism of the management of ministerial branches and economic complexes.

The More Long-Term Tasks of Developing the Management System

The development of the system of planned management is a process in which the realization of the Set of Measures represents a new phase of the lasting and systematic improvement of our system of planned management of the national economy. The documents of the 16th CPCZ Congress, particularly the main directives of the CSSR's economic and social advance for 1981-85, have presented several tasks for further developing the system of planned management; these tasks mean that we must consistently subordinate the improvement of the management system to the requirements of emphatically intensifying the Czechoslovak economy, its effectiveness and export ability.

The effectiveness of the newly applied management principles will be analyzed systematically in the economic production units, ministerial branches and the sphere of economic research, so as to establish prerequisites for the further process of developing the management system. Certain key principles of the Set of Measures in the technical development sector [the plan of technical development as the axis of planning] will be gradually implemented, as will the principle that the plan must not be concluded on any management level without clarifying the decisive supplier-consignee relations and the principle that the economic production unit must become the basic management link.

We will see to it that the principles of the Set of Measures are consistently applied in all national economy branches, with a particular orientation toward the sphere of building industry, the economies directed by National Committees, and the foreign and domestic trade. In those economy branches where the management is to be finally worked out, or possibly where the adjustment of the management system to the significant trends in domestic or foreign economic conditions must be ensured, the new management elements will be tested by experimenting. The first experiments to test the closer ties between production and the results achieved on foreign markets in selected branches will be carried out in 1982.

Together with improving the system measures, we will be regrouping jurisdictions, responsibilities and orientations of activities on the individual management levels in order to strengthen the role of central management and to transfer to the sphere of enterprise economy full responsibility for ensuring the needs of national economy with regard to the volume, quality, structure and prices of production; for materially balancing and solving run-of-the-mill economic relations with foreign countries; and for adopting operational decisions. This is also connected with resolving the question of a more basic limitation, of inexpedient administrative demands and the complicated nature of management and administrative apparatuses on all management levels.

We will also intensify the exchange of experience in planning and in the mangement of national economy with the CEMA states, and adhere to the demands for drawing the structure of the economic mechanisms of these states closer together.

Conclusion: IT IS AS L. STROUGAL STRESSED IN HIS DISCUSSION STATEMENT AT THE FOURTH CPCZ CENTRAL COMMITTEE SESSION: "ALL MEASURES WHICH HAVE BEEN ADOPTED IN THE SPHERE OF PLANNING, FINANCING AND MANAGEMENT AND WHICH WILL BE FURTHER DEVELOPED HAVE ONLY ONE AIM -- TO ESTABLISH CONDITIONS FOR RAISING THE EFFECTIVENESS AND EFFICIENCY OF ECONOMY AND FOR ENHANCING THE EFFICACY OF MANAGEMENT WORK." BUT IT IS IMPOSSIBLE TO APPROACH THE REALIZATION OF THESE MEASURES AS OF OLD, WITHOUT SOLVING THE PRACTICAL PROBLEMS CONSISTENTLY AND RESPONSIBLY, WITHOUT INCREASING THE DEMANDS FOR HIGH-QUALITY WORK, WITHOUT RAISING THE TECHNICAL-ECONOMIC STANDARDS OF PRODUCTION AND OF INDIVIDUAL PRODUCTS, AND WITHOUT UNCOMPROMISINGLY REMUNERATING INDIVIDUALS AND COLLECTIVES ACCORDING TO MERIT.

THE SET OF MEASURES PROVIDES GOOD DIRECTIONS FOR MASTERING ALL THESE URGENT DEMANDS OF MANAGEMENT. NOW IT WILL BE A MATTER OF THE MANAGEMENT WORKERS ON ALL LEVELS LEARNING TO MAKE FULL USE OF THE NEW PRINCIPLES IN PRACTICE, AND ALSO WANTING TO DO SO.

CZECH, SLOVAK TRADE UNION CONFERENCES HELD

AU071810 Prague PRACE in Czech 1 Feb 82 pp 1, 3, 4

[Summary] Regional trade union conferences were held in all 10 Czechoslovak regions and in Bratislava on 30 January. The conferences elected new regional trade union councils, auditing commissions, and in the Czech lands delegates to the Czech and in Slovakia to the Slovak Congress of the Revolutionary Trade Union Movement.

In the West Bohemia Region, Josef Trejbal was elected chairman of the Regional Trade Union Council [RTUC], and Frantisek Toncar and Pavel Kaderavek were elected RTUC secretaries. In the East Slovakia Region Ovan Gonko was elected RTUC chairman, and Stefan Fenda and Jozef Bodnar were elected RTUC secretaries. In the East Bohemia Region Milos Cenek was elected RTUC chairman, and Jan Jones and Marie Kovarova were elected RTUC secretaries. In the Central Slovakia Region Pavel Fobel was elected RTUC chairman, and Jarmila Budova and Tibor Grek were elected RTUC secretaries. In the South Moravia Region Ludvik Opletal was elected RTUC chairman, and Ladislav Vasicek and Ivan Prochazka were elected RTUC secretaries. In the West Slovakia Region Jozef Dovala was elected RTUC chairman, and Michal Borgula and Gizela Nagyova were elected RTUC secretaries. In the North Bohemia Region Stanislav Vnoucek was elected RTUC chairman, and Vlastimil Vnuk and Vaclav Pfleger were elected RTUC secretaries. In the North Moravia Region Josef Valek was elected RTUC chairman, and Jindrich Kacer and Miroslav Tomiczek were elected RTUC secretaries. In the Central Bohemia Region Pavel Pav was elected RTUC chairman, and Kveta Berankova and Frantisek Kmonicek were elected RTUC Secretaries. In the South Bohemia Region Jan Lobersiner was elected RTUC Chairman, and Josef Valena and Jiri Prucha were elected RTUC secretaries. Finally, in Bratislava Jozef Stolfa was elected chairman of the Bratislava Trade Union Council, and Miloslav Holy and Ludmila Baratova were elected secretaries.

Individual Unions Meet 6 Feb

LD070024 Prague Domestic Service in Czech and Slovak 1400 GMT 6 Feb 82

[Text] An important part of the preparations for the 10th All-Union Congress are the Czech and Slovak conferences of individual trade unions which are meeting today and tomorrow in Prague, Bratislava, Brno, Hradec Kralove, Karlovy Vary, Ostrava, Olomouc, Gottwaldov, Povazska Bystrica, Zvolen, Zilina and Presov.

The delegates will review the work of the trade union organizations in individual branches of industry in our economy, assess the contribution to date of the Revolutionary Trade Union Movement to the program of the 16th CPCA Congress in the appropriate spheres, and will set the tasks for the future.

The conferences will also deal with safeguarding living and working conditions and with other matters which are an inseparable part of union activity.

The participants of the Brno conference of the Czech union of chemical, paper, glass and printing workers noted that in the years of the Sixth 5-year Plan and last year they fulfilled their main tasks. Good results were also achieved in the "Trade Unionists for Their Factories and for the Republic" campaign.

They also pointed out that there is room for improvement in the organization and content of socialist competition of young union members. The participants of the conference also stressed that in chemical and rubber industry enterprises they must aim not only for a greater quantity of products but also for better quality and a wider range.

As workers of the chemical, paper, glass and printing industries emphasized in their talks in Bratislava, a positive role was played by the initiative of workers in fulfilling recent economic tasks. In working out this year's plan, counterplanning was used in a comprehensive form for the first time. Central and enterprise management, however, must further examine matters of the differentiated aims of counterplanning with great effectiveness, particularly from the point of view of material incentive.

The contribution of trade unionists in raising the standard of work and of the living and working environment was the focus of attention of the Slovak conference of workers in the sphere of art, culture and social organizations in Bratislava. The participants noted that the trade union bodies and organizations have played their part in the further development of socialist culture.

Trade unionists in the sphere of the timber industry and of forest and water management in Slovakia noted at their conference in Zvolen that existing forms of initiative must be enriched by more effective methods which correspond to present difficult tasks. They also emphasized the need for further improvement in the complex welfare of workers in the Seventh 5-Year Plan.

Conferences Continue 7 Feb

LD071650 Prague Domestic Service in Czech 1400 GMT 7 Feb 82

[Text] Discussion of delegates at Czech and Slovak individual trade union conferences have become the occasion for exchanges of knowledge, experience, intentions and aims.

Trade unionists at the distribution workers' conference spoke in particular of the extensive, active participation of the working people in management, to be secured with the gradual implementation of the planned measures.

Participants in the Czech chemical, paper, glass and printing workers' trade union conference in Brno made a decision to strive for further saving of materials, raw material and fuel against the norms and limits of consumption. The paper and cellulose producing workers' organization in the Czech Socialist Republic will participate in training workers to operate equipment at the new pulp mill in Paskov. The open and critical discussion has been aimed at dealing with many pressing problems, particularly those of measures blocking imports and higher responsibility of not only the managers but also the rank-and-file workers.

Delegates to the Czech conference of workers in art, culture and mass organizations have concentrated in discussing the improvement of care for working people and increasing the satisfaction of their social needs, working and living conditions.

Discussions Reported

LD071916 Prague Domestic Service in Czech and Slovak 1600 GMT 7 Feb 82

[Text] Resolutions unanimously supporting the conclusions of the 16th CPCZ Congress were adopted today at the close of the Czech and Slovak trade union conferences.

The discussion at the Slovak conference of the trade union of workers in state bodies, finance organizations and foreign trade held in Bratislava pointed out that, despite good results, there are still many shortcomings in the activity of trade unions; in particular, the existing standards in the implementation of the Set of Measures are unsatisfactory.

In some primary organizations there still exists a formal and unimaginative approach to activity. The delegates underlined that the managerial planning and finance bodies must more actively cooperate in improving the efficiency of investment development, in the protection of the agricultural land fund, in lowering the consumption of fuel and energy and in other key tasks.

The trade unionists of the wood processing industry who held their conference in Olomouc placed most attention on the lowering of costs through savings in fuels, energy, raw and finished materials and through the replacement of imported materials by those available at home. They will also more substantially utilize secondary raw materials and improve the quality of products. The workers in forestry enterprises want to improve the organization of internal enterprise transportation while the Revolutionary Trade Union Movement members from the water management sector want to protect surface and subterranean waters more effectively.

The participants in the Czech conference of trade union of workers in the health sector held in Karlovy Vary are to concentrate on the further development of comprehensive socialist rationalization, the initiative of working people and their participation in management. In the discussion they also paid attention to production meetings and underlined that their program must be conducive to a discussion.

Pitra at Agriculture Meeting

LD072114 Prague Domestic Service in Czech 1630 GMT 7 Feb 82

[Text] Czech and Slovak conferences of trade unions are ending in 12 towns of our republic today with final discussions and the adoption of resolutions.

Today's discussion at the Czech conference of the trade union of the working people in agriculture, held in Hradec Kralove, was also addressed by Frantisek Pitra, secretary of the CPCZ Central Committee. He underlined the necessity of a more consistent orientation toward improving the quality and efficiency of the mass-political work of trade unions with the aim to win the working people in agriculture for the discovery and utilization of internal reserves, and for improving the quality and intensity of production. He also viewed the question dealing with the strengthening of the material interest of workers in line with the socialist principles of reward and pointed out some incorrect tendencies accompanying the initial period in the implementation of the Set of Measures in agriculture.

The working people taking part in the discussion of the Czech conference of the trade union of the local economies in Prague pointed out that the production programs of the local economy enterprises must concentrate especially on a consistent elimination of production that has nothing to do with services. They paid most attention to improving the quality of services.

The deliberations of the Czech conference of the trade union of working people in the textile, clothing and leather industries, held in Brno, affirmed that trade unionists will do everything possible to raise the volume of production in the textile industry by 13 percent, in the clothing industry by 11 percent and in the leather industry by 10 percent in the Seventh 5-Year Plan.

Laco in Ostrokovice

LD071406 Prague Domestic Service in Czech 1300 GMT 7 Feb 82

[Text] A trade union conference of workers in Czech state bodies, financial institutions and foreign trade ended in Ostrokovice in the Gottwaldov area today.

Deputy Federal Premier Karol Laco said at the conference that a formal approach to overcoming problems only increases administrative exactness of management instead of dealing with the problems. He went on to say that the federal government increased the means for financial rewards in socialist competition for the Seventh 5-Year Plan by 370 million korunas compared with the previous 5 years.

Hruskovic in Povazska Bystrica

LD052246 Bratislava Domestic Service in Slovak 1730 GMT 5 Feb 82

[Text] Following the trade union conferences in all the country's regions, delegates of trade union branches have now started assessing the results of their work for the past 5 years. The 2-day all-Slovak conference of the workers in metal industry at Povazska Bystrica is attended by a party delegation, headed by Miloslav Hruskovic, candidate Presidium member of the CPCZ Central Committee and secretary of the CPSL Central Committee. Also present is Pavol Bahyl, minister of general engineering.

The report delivered is interesting, especially because of the development of the initiative of engineering and metallurgy workers. Their contribution toward improvement proposals, inventions and thematic tasks has reached almost Kcs 2 billion, which represents an over-fulfillment of the pledge by the branch by over one-third. The activity of the complex rationalization brigades, however, is unsatisfactory. They will have to exert much greater effort in implementing the state target plan in saving fuel, metal and power.

Pezlar in Presov

LD062358 Bratislava Domestic Service in Slovak 1130 GMT 6 Feb 82

[Excerpt] An educational and scientific workers trade union conference opened in Presov today, attended by a delegation of the CPSL Central Committee headed by Ludovit Pezlar, member of the Presidium and secretary of the CPSL Central Committee. A report delivered at the conference says, among other things, that the exacting tasks arising from the document "The Further Development of the Czechoslovak Educational System" have given an impetus to an unprecedented mobilization of forces for the rebuilding of our educational system, both as to its content and organization. The principal task at the institutions of the Slovak Academy of Sciences has been to raise their share in the implementation of the state plan of basic research and technical development as well as in meeting specific requirements of the economic and cultural development of Slovakia.

Delegates to the conference of the trade union of workers in the construction and construction materials industries met in Banska Bystrica today. When analyzing the results of the past year in the construction industry, Jan Lipka, chairman of the trade union, noted with regret that the past year will occupy in the history of our construction industry an especially critical position, because the shortfall in construction represents Kcs 1.5 billion. He criticized the insufficient utilization of construction machinery, equipment and manpower.

FUEL, POWER MINISTER VIEWS ENERGY SITUATION

AU051435 Bratislava PRAVDA in Slovak 4 Feb 82 p 1

[Report by Alfonz Bedaric: "Situation in Fuel and Energy; Prerequisites for Coping with this Winter"]

[Summary] During the press conference held on 3 February in the club of the Czechoslovak Journalists' Union in Prague, CSSR Minister of Fuel and Power Ehrenberger stated that "the prerequisites for coping with this year's harsh winter, which has far from ended yet, are relatively good.

"Although the North Bohemian miners have a deficit of approximately 570,000 tons in January, they are now gradually reducing it." The V-1 atomic power station in Jaslovske Bohunice overfulfilled its January plan by 43 million kwh, and the hydro-electric power stations by 184 million kwh; thus, despite the reduced production of thermal power stations because of saving coal, the CSSR received 80 million kwh over and above the plan. Today the steam power stations have 590,000 tons of black coal and 1,440,000 tons of brown coal in reserve; "deplorably, these reserves are irregularly distributed." Large power consumers will have to reduce their consumption in February according to the power dispatcher's instructions.

The situation in natural and illuminating gas supplies is good. The situation is complicated most in the heating industry, which consumes 40 percent of our total power resources; here the production of appliances for regulating heat consumption and the capital construction of new thermal power plants is lagging.

The capital construction in the fuel and power branch overfulfilled its 1981 plan by Kcs605 million; nevertheless, in the nuclear power station projects in Jaslovske Bohunice and Dukovany the plan was underfulfilled and "if this is not rapidly and radically rectified, the increased number of new power plant facilities in the Seventh 5-Year Plan could be seriously threatened."

It is imperative to emphasize the rationalization of fuel and power consumption and to utilize domestic resources.

Toward the end of the press conference, Minister Ehrenberger and V. Marik, secretary of the Central Council of Trade Unions, informed the journalists about "the wages and social measures aimed at strengthening the mining branch with manpower."

CONTINUED FUEL SUPPLY PROBLEMS AT POWERPLANTS

LD052152 Prague Domestic Service in Czech 1730 GMT 5 Feb 82

[Editor Frantisek Hejny report]

[Excerpt] The attention of the power stations and industrial powerplants has been focused this week on the two lignite fields at the foot of the ore mountains. They have been waiting for increased coal deliveries to reinforce their almost exhausted stocks. We have to commend the fact that miners have been working at full capacity since the beginning of February and have mined 23,000 tons of lignite above the planned target, of which miners from the Sokolov coal mining area mined 17,000 tons while those from the Most area added 6,000 tons. But as Jindrich Stahlavsky, our reporter, has discovered today, this increased output is not yet enough to provide adequate supplies for all generating boilers and turbines:

[Stahlavsky] All six blocks are working to full capacity in the February Victory powerplants in Pocerady today. The stocks in both powerplants have declined this week; in powerplant I to 15,000 and in powerplant II to 28,000 tons of coal by today. According to Votava, deputy managing director in charge of electricity generation in the enterprise, the trend continues to be downward. In view of the fact that the output of the generating blocks has been between 180 and 200 megawatts lately, the Pocerady powerplants would need daily deliveries of at least eight trainloads while only five trainloads of coal have been arriving daily this week.

Coal stocks at another power plant at Ledvice have also declined this week to less than 25,000 tons of fuel. The situation, as far as stocks are concerned, in the Tusimice powerplants is somewhat more favorable, with powerplant I having 28,000 tons of fuel in stock and powerplant II 35,000 tons. Powerplant I is operating four blocks while the other two are under repair as previously planned. Powerplant II is operating three blocks and the fourth is to be put into operation tonight following repairs. The stocks at Prunerov powerplants I and II have also slightly increased and constitute approximately a 2-3 day requirement at full generating capacity.

PCF'S MARCHAIS RECEIVES SED'S KURT HAGER

LD061626 East Berlin ADN International Service in German 1513 GMT 6 Feb 82

[Text] Paris, 6 Feb (ADN) -- In Saint-Quen today Georges Marchais, general secretary of the French Communist Party [PCF] received Kurt Hager, head of the SED Central Committee delegation attending the 24th PCF Congress, Politburo member and secretary of the SED Central Committee, for a friendly and comradely talk. Kurt Hager conveyed fraternal greetings from the SED Central Committee and General Secretary Erich Honecker, which were cordially reciprocated by Georges Marchais. Kurt Hager presented a relief of Marx and Engels as a gift to the general secretary.

During the 1-hour exchange of views, Kurt Hager said the 24th PCF Congress, which is both a fighting party and government party, is a great event in the life of the communists and the French people. He paid tribute to the internationalist positions of the PCF, which is also expressed by its assessment of real socialism. Kurt Hager spoke about development in the GDR and its successes in implementing the tasks of the 10th SED Congress.

Georges Marchais emphasized the cohesion of the PCF which will energetically tackle the action tasks laid down at the party congress. Internationalist solidarity with the SED and the other fraternal parties of the socialist states is, for the PCF, a source of strength in its struggle. The fight by the French party is hard because of the existence of a hysterical anticommunist campaign. The PCF resolutely opposes all anticommunist slander.

A wide range of questions on international affairs and the communist world movement was discussed. Both sides emphasized the great responsibility of communists in all countries in the fight to halt the arms race, for disarmament, detente and security. There is agreement to further deepen the traditional fraternal relations between the two parties.

Kurt Hager wished the French communists every success in realizing the resolutions of the 24th PCF Congress. The talk was attended by Guenter Sieber, member of the SED Central Committee and chief of the International Relations Department, and Maxime Gremetz, member of the Political Bureau and secretary of the PCF Central Committee.

AID TO ANGOLA NOTED BY SOLIDARITY GROUP OFFICIAL

AU051205 East Berlin NEUES DEUTSCHLAND in German 4 Feb 82 p 2

[Text] Berlin (ADN) -- The GDR's citizens condemn South Africa's attacks on the People's Republic of Angola as a continued aggression. This was declared by Kurt Roth, secretary of the GDR Solidarity Committee, in a talk with ADN. On the occasion of the 21st anniversary of the armed liberation struggle of the Angolan people, Kurt Roth reaffirmed that the GDR citizens stand firmly at the side of Angola. Already during the liberation struggle the Popular Movement for the Liberation of Angola [MPLA] was granted solidarity support. Today GDR experts are working in Angola's agriculture, health, public education and transportation sectors.

TISCH LEADS DELEGATION TO WFTU CONGRESS

LD081028 East Berlin ADN International Service in German 0733 GMT 8 Feb 82

[Text] Havana, 8 Feb (ADN) -- An FDGB delegation arrived in Havana on Sunday to attend the 10th World Trade Union Congress. The delegation is led by Harry Tisch, member of the SED Central Committee Politburo and chairman of the FDGB National Executive Committee. The delegation was cordially welcomed at "Jose Marti" International Airport by Robert Veiga, candidate member of the Cuban Communist Party Cnetral Committee Politburo and general secretary of the Cuban Trade Union Confederation.

POLISH FINANCE MINISTER CONCLUDES BUDAPEST TALKS

LD051032 Budapest MTI in English 1013 GMT 5 Feb 82

[Text] Budapest, 14 Feb (MTI) -- Marian Krzak, minister of finance of the Polish People's Republic, paid an official visit to Hungary at the invitation of Istvan Hetenyi, Hungarian minister of finance. They reviewed the timely economic and financial questions concerning the two countries. The Polish finance minister was received by Lajos Faluvegi, deputy chairman of the Hungarian Council of Ministers and president of the National Planning Office. Marian Krzak left Budapest on Thursday.

TRADE PROTOCOL WITH POLAND SIGNED IN WARSAW

LD061710 Budapest Domestic Service in Hungarian 1500 GMT 6 Feb 82

[Text] Hungarian-Polish trade will increase this year compared with last year's turnover. A goods exchange and payments protocol was signed in Warsaw today. Besides various engineering products, Hungary will import coal and coke. Exports to Poland will include industrial products, fresh vegetables and fruit.

CURRENT POLISH SITUATION ANALYZED, CRITICIZED

Crime Statistics Noted

LD052102 Budapest Domestic Service in Hungarian 1730 GMT 5 Feb 82

[By Warsaw correspondent Szabolcs Szilagyi]

[Text] The various phenomena of current everyday life in Poland are well reflected in three reports published in ZYCIE WARSZAWY. After a pause of many weeks, the second Polish television channel is to broadcast again. Another report deals with the fate of underused Warsaw hotels. The head of the crime division of the national police headquarters answered questions by ZYCIE WARSZAWY concerning the state of public safety in the country.

The most dangerous criminal acts decreased by 60 percent since the introduction of the state of emergency. Since 13 December 2,000 dangerous criminals are apprehended. The police conduct approximately 500 special actions each week in all parts of the country. As a result of these, more than 300 guns, 10,000 rounds of ammunition, 62 kilos of explosives, several dozen mines, hand grenades and bombs were found by the crime investigation organs.

To the question of whether one can safely walk on Polish streets by now, the police colonel gave the following answer: unfortunately, not yet. The police still discover new murders, robberies and muggings each day. The interview quotes certain crime statistics to convey the situation: There are 2 million alcoholics in the country, as well as more than 100,000 parasites, about 10,000 narcotics criminals, and the number of young people in an environment which endangers them amounts to hundreds of thousands.

Status of PZPR Viewed

LD061906 Budapest MTI in English 1716 GMT 6 Feb 82

[Text] Budapest, 6 Feb (MTI) -- In the past weeks the Polish United Workers' Party has shown unmistakable signs of animation in its activity. There is almost no day passing without three of four provincial party committees holding a plenary or activist session with the participation of one or another top-level party leader.

There were such meetings also before the imposition of the state of emergency, particularly prior to the 9th extraordinary congress. The substantial difference in the situation then and now lies in the fact that after the counter-revolutionary forces were weakened by the emergency regulations, the party members could work under more favourable conditions.

The conferences of different levels, in addition to dealing with local problems faced by the individual provinces, come to discuss almost without exception such focal issues as, for example, how to regain the trust of society. They see the principal way to this in hard work to solve concrete problems. The party organizations are taking part in setting up the local committees of national agreement based on a broad social platform, proving thereby their unchanged pursuance of the line of reconciliation. At variance from earlier activities of similar pattern, however, now far more attention is paid to that such a conciliation is possible only with forces resting on the basis of the socialist social system, and in keeping with the rules of the state of emergency.

The party organs and primary organizations take an active part also in the establishment of social committees in charge of dealing directly with the day-to-day problems of working collectives.

The need to purge the PUWP ranks of unprincipled people able to adapt to every situation far too flexibly as well as of those who were admitted through the erroneous party policy seeking to boost the party only in strength in the past years is a recurrent subject of the meetings. On examining how party members behaved from August 1980 to the imposition of the state of emergency, they pay utmost attention to the fact that there was a good number of factories and districts where the extremists of 'Solidarity' threatened the personal security of party members, but there also were ones in which proper relations and cooperation held on for a long time between the party organizations and the local leaders of 'Solidarity' unaffected by the organization's counter-revolutionary centre.

Another dominant theme of the discussions is the party work done among the youth, which -- as it is stressed -- was carelessly neglected in the past decade, and this accounts largely for the success of the enemies of the socialist state in misleading so many young people. The PUWP Central Committee will devote one of its plenary sessions entirely to the youth problematology.

In one characteristic of the far-reaching debate over the party, its tasks and the directions of its activity, contrasting to the period before, the theoretical debate is accompanied also by deeds.

Gaspar TV Interview Cited

LD061924 Budapest MTI in English 1725 GMT 6 Feb 82

[Text] Budapest, 6 Feb (MTI) -- The Hungarian television Saturday aired an interview with Sandor Gaspar, president of the World Federation of Trade Unions and secretary-general of the Central Council of Hungarian Trade Unions. Mr Gaspar spoke about the significance of the 10th-World Trade Congress to be held in Havana and about some timely questions of the international and Hungarian trade union movement.

He called it a new feature about the forthcoming world congress that it will be held for the first time in Latin America, in a socialist country on the American hemisphere. "Therefore, we intend to lend the congress a Latin American character," he said, "that is, we want to discuss the questions affecting the workers of Latin America in the most concrete form." Another new feature will be that "the congress will not expect the delegates to give ready-made answers to questions raised, but will induce them to search how the trade union movement of the 1980's can meet the permanently growing requirements."

In a simplified form the above means that "mere satisfaction of the material needs is no longer sufficient," workers in the Western trade union movements too are demanding ever more loudly "the right to have a say in matters." That is, "working man, everywhere in the world, wants to be a factor to be counted with. This say in the matters, which has been initiated differently in Sweden, Denmark, Britain and the FRG, indicates growing needs, and the satisfaction of these needs is a task not for yesterday but for tomorrow and the day after. The trade union movement would like to have a share in power also in Western Europe: More precisely, the workers of the capitalist countries, too, would like their trade union movement to share the central power and not only make claims from the outside but also be involved actively in the process of shaping things."

Sandor Gaspar continued as follows: "This growing demand is perceptible also in the movement of the socialist countries. One thing must be seen clearly: The trade union movement of the socialist countries has done a lot and earned historic merits during the past thirty years — and this applies first of all to the Soviet trade union."

He went on to point out: "Also the trade union movements of the rest of the socialist countries have earned undying merits in the struggle for power and for the consolidation of power. However, the task is much more complicated and complex today than at the time of the struggle for power. This has been shown also by the events in Poland. Now we possess more historic experience, know clearly and see that the trade union movements of the socialist countries do not have sufficient scope of authority either, lack an independent image, character — in other words, if they only work on order, and their job is confined to the execution of a given policy and are not in a position to shape this policy, this will — or at least may — sooner or later lead to social conflict. This is historic experience. I repeat: The events in Poland also prove this."

In this context, Sandor Gaspar explained that the Hungarian trade unions and the trade unions of the rest of socialist countries too, felt years ago that tension was building up in Poland and "within the limits of decency," also pinpointed this to the Poles." It is an unfortunate historic fact that the Polish trade union movement did not play a decisive role, or more precisely, it failed to push effectively the demands of the workers."

Still dwelling on the same subject, Sandor Gaspar said: "It must be seen clearly that under the socialist conditions no one may exppropriate thinking." Everybody's opinion is needed to determine more accurately the task of economy, culture and other fields. He called the justification for the existence of the trade union movement under socialist conditions the following: "If we are to reach the communist society which Marx and Lenin dreamed about then the trade union movement will have to take an every rising course and will have to play a significant role in the creation of not an imagined but well planned communist self-government And this will have to be a process.

Could the events in Poland have been avoided? Sandor Gaspar answered the question as follows: "Let me give you an example, which applies perhaps to the Hungarians only. I am certain of this: The Hungarian events in 1956 could have been avoided if only the trade unions had had the scope of competence and authority they have today. After 1956 we, Hungarian communists, vowed that we, the Hungarian trade unions, will not accept any opinion for final, but neither will consider our opinion final... On each fundamental question we hold our own opinion and have every possibility to voice and enforce it; that is, we are not working to order. The Hungarian trade union movement has its own particular character.

"This involves very big responsibility. Considering that the party, the government and the trade union movement contemplate the tasks together, there remains less chance for error, but still we may err. But if someplace always he is right whose function is highest, the chance of error will be much greater."

In the closing part of his television interview Sandor Gaspar returned to the topic of the forthcoming Havana World Trade Union Congress. He said: "I am convinced that at the 10th world congress we shall find the most efficient methods of promoting the interests of the workers. I trust that the congress will demonstrate strength and proclaim that no effort may be spared to promote the peace and security of the world. We are looking forward to the congress with high hopes. We are convinced that it will be a good successful congress, and will do good office for the workers of the world."

U.S. Poland Program Viewed

AU041756 Budapest MAGYAR HIRLAP in Hungarian 3 Feb 82 p 2

["K.G." article: "To the Margin of a Program"]

[Text] A weekend political show deserves to be analyzed because of two of its aspects. Let us make it clear, however, that neither of them has to do with the content of the "program," because the 90-minute television spectacular, which was financed by the U.S. Government and cost a half million dollars, bearing the resounding title "Let Poland Belong to the Polish People!" had nothing in common with the real problems of the Poles. Although President Reagan, as well as several West European statesmen, spoke in the show and, satisfying the rules of a light genre, the Abba ensemble and Frank Sinatra, who has lost his voice, but sang in Polish, did a turn in between the speeches and documentary pictures. The product presented failed to come up to the standard of the U.S. entertainment industry. It was originally intended to present the program Saturday via satellite to 300 million European viewers, and its organizers discussed relaying the production to 70 countries' representatives. But in the end, the television networks of only four countries were prepared to transmit the show in its entirety.

To be sure, this was a propaganda operation amounting to a fiasco, although Charles Z. Wick, director of the International Communications Agency that directs U.S. propaganda abroad, is a real professional. Admittedly, the previous posts of his career do not link him to communications but to the entertainment industry, but he is not the only Washington leader in whose life politics and entertainment are interlinked....

The initial purpose of the Sunday program would have been to crown the "day of solidarity" series of events announced by Reagan for Saturday. However, similar to the show, Satureay's demonstrations also produced scanty success. For instance, Secretary of State Alexander Haig appeared personally in vain in Chicago, the "second largest Polish city in the world." Only 8,000 people cheered him when he began to sing the Polish national anthem at the end of his speech, although a Polish community of several hundred thousand live in the city and the meeting was organized by the influential trade union AFL-CIO.

The U.S. exhortation elicited a moderate echo also in West Europe. With the exception of the FRG, where demonstrations were organized in about 100 cities, only a few hundred people turned out in most of the countries, which cannot be called espousing the "Polish cause" even by U.S. criteria.

Thus, the Polish show has turned out to be only another Reagan show, proving that, despite increasing U.S. pressure, the majority of responsibly thinking people are unwilling to put on Washington's spectacles when they look at Warsaw. Moreover, neither has the calculation "come up" that Saturday's "solidarity demonstrations" would bring some diversity to the seemingly never-ending series of West European anti-American peace demonstrations, for demonstrations bringing a few hundred people out in the street can hardly be compared to demonstrations of hundreds of thousands of people protesting against the Euromissiles.

Still, the White House's imposing sanctions on Poland and the Polish people can undoubtedly consider something a "success," and that is the second aspect, a more specific one than those described of the Saturday-Sunday propaganda operation. If Washington had also envisioned the objective of upsetting the foundations of the process of consolidation desirable in Poland, the building of which is in progress, and of creating unrest, then we can, nevertheless, speak of a partial "result," because there is no doubt that the provocation that took place in Gdansk on Saturday cannot be held apart from the propaganda shown. And no matter how regrettable, it is a fact that some people in the United States list the street conflict needlessly and senselessly organized in Gdansk in the category of "positive developments."

DAILY PUBLISHES PLO COMMUNIQUE, PRESS CONFERENCE

Joint Communique

AU051400 Budapest NEPSZABADSAG in Hungarian 4 Feb 82 p 5

[Joint communique on 1-3 February official, friendly visit to Hungary by Yasir 'Arafat, chairman of the PLO Executive Committee]

[Text] At the invitation of the MSZMP Central Committee and the PPF National Council, heading a PLO delegation, Yasir 'Arafat, chairman of the PLO Executive Committee, paid an official, friendly visit to our country from 1 to 3 February 1982. The delegation included the following members: 'Abd al-Muhsin Abu Mayzar, member of the PLO Executive Committee, head of the International Relations Department and spokesman of the organization; Sakhr Abu Nizar, member of the PLO Central Council and secretary of the Revolutionary Council of El Fatah; Col Muhammad Jihad, member of the PLO Central Council and PLO military leader; and 'Abdallah Hijazi, head of the Budapest PLO representation.

Janos Kadar, first secretary of the MSZMP Central Committee, received Yasir 'Arafat. Gyorgy Lazar, member of the MSZMP Politburo and chairman of the Council of Ministers; Istvan Sarlos, member of the MSZMP Politburo and secretary general of the PPF National Council; Andras Gyenes, secretary of the MSZMP Central Committee; and Frigyes Puja, member of the MSZMP Central Committee and minister of foreign affairs; had talks with the Palestinian leader.

At the talks, which were conducted in a cordial atmosphere and in a spirit of mutual solidarity, they exchanged views on the most important issue of the international situation, with particular regard to the Middle East situation. They stressed that the U.S. administration is intensifying its antidetente policy, which is endangering world peace as well. They assured the African, Asian and Latin American liberation movements struggling for their independence, for democracy and for social progress of their support.

They expressed their concern over imperialist endeavors and the aggressive policy of the Israeli leadership, which is supported by the U.S. administration, because of which tension has increased in the Middle East. They noted that U.S. extremist circles are attempting to extend their influence to the Arab area. The U.S.-Israeli strategic agreement is directed against the Arab countries' fundamental interests and directly encourages the Israeli leadership to continue its aggressive policy of annexation, suppress the Palestinian resistance movement and disregard the inalienable rights, confirmed by UN resolutions as well, of the Palestinian Arab people. They condemned the Israeli decision to annex the Golan Heights and Jerusalem, which constitutes a rude violation of the UN Charter and the universally accepted norms of international law and threatens the sovereignty of the countries of the area and world peace.

They repudiated separate-path bargainings, the Camp David agreements and the conspiracy concerning Palestinian autonomy, the purpose of which is to make the Israeli occupation permanent and prevent the realization of the Palestinian Arab People's national rights.

They adopted a position in favor of a comprehensive and just settlement of the Middle East crisis, an indispensable prerequisite for which is a complete and unconditional withdrawal of Israeli troops from the occupied Arab territories and ensuring the Palestinian Arab people's right to return to their homeland, to self-determination and to establish an independent national state.

They noted that the unity of the Arab countries and the collaboration of all progressive and patriotic Arab forces in support of the just cause of the peoples of the area are indispensable in the struggle to thwart imperialist machinations against the Arab people, restrain Israeli aggression and achieve a comprehensive and just settlement of the Middle East crisis. They stressed the role and activity of the Steadfastness Front in this connection. They advocated intensifying cooperation and friendship between the Arab peoples and the countries of the socialist community.

They condemned the repeated Israeli attacks and provocations against Lebanon, which seriously threaten the country's independence, sovereignty and territorial homogeneity. They also condemned Israel's aggressive acts against Palestinian refugee camps in Lebanon.

The Hungarian leaders stressed that the Hungarian people are in sympathy and solidarity with the self-sacrificing struggle pursued by the Palestinian Arab people with PLO leadership. They noted with satisfaction that multifaceted friendly relations between the Hungarian and Palestinian Arab people are developing well and for the good of both peoples and the world progressive, democratic and anti-imperialist forces. They reaffirmed that the Hungarian people will support, in the future, as before, the Palestinian Arab people's just cause and struggle to ensure their legitimate rights. On the basis of an exchange of letters in this spirit, they agreed to raise the Budapest PLO Bureau to the status of a diplomatic representation.

Yasir 'Arafat thanked the MSZMP and the Hungarian Government and people, on behalf of the PLO Executive Committee and the Palestinian Arab people as a whole, for supporting their struggle. He expressed the conviction that friendship and cooperation between the Palestinian Arab and the Hungarian people toward achieving a comprehensive settlement of the Middle East crisis and a just solution of the Palestinian problem, which is an essential element of the crisis, and creating lasting peace in the area will continue to strengthen.

Both sides emphasized the importance of regular exchanges of views on issues expected to be of mutual interest.

'Arafat Press Conference

AU051300 Budapest NEPSZABADSAG in Hungarian 4 Feb 82 p 5

["K.A." report: "'Arafat Meeting With the Hungarian Press; the PLO Leader's Appraisal of Major Issues of the Middle East Situation"]

[Text] As the last event of his visit to Budapest, Yasir 'Arafat, chairman of the PLO Executive Committee, has met with Hungarian press representatives. Answering questions at the press conference, he addressed a series of the most important issues related to the Palestinian people's struggle and the Middle East. Many of Yasir 'Arafat's statements have elucidated more clearly the events we regularly report in our paper. What did the Palestinian movement's leader dwell on?

On Arab unity: The Arab world is characterized by complete chaos and the lack of unity. The current Arab situation is a weak point of the Middle East crisis. Our goal is to achieve, as soon as possible, a minimum of Arab solidarity and, parallel with it, to strengthen the Steadfastness Front. There will be a conference of the Arab foreign ministers on 12 February and another Arab summit meeting sometimes is conceivable. Sooner or later, we will find a way out of the crisis.

On the peace plan of Saudi Arabian Crown Prince Fahd: Strictly speaking, it is not a plan, but a bunch of proposals proposed by Prince Fahd to present to the Arab leaders material for a discussion on a settlement. We have made our remarks in this connection, and conveyed them to the Saudi leaders and the rest of the Arab leaders. I do not want to go into detail about all of the PLO remarks, but single out the two most important ones. The first is: a durable and just Middle East settlement is inconceivable without the Soviet Union playing an active role in it from the beginning of the settlement process. The second is: all the Palestinian People's rights must be respected, the right to return, to self-determination and to founding an independent state -- a state led by the PLO.

On the Israeli threat: They are preparing another round, want to strike a blow at us, but I want to put it on record that no Israeli military action of any kind can be carried out without the United States' active support.

On weapons used by Israel: We have been saying for a long time that the Israeli army is using in southern Lebanon poison gas weapons, chemical bombs, prohibited under international agreements. That has now been proven by a neutral side. The command of the UN peace-keeping forces has revealed that a few soldiers of its troops stationed in southern Lebanon have sustained injuries that could only have been caused by a chemical weapon.

On the Hungarian-Palestinian talks that have just been concluded: Our relations with the Hungarian people, party and government -- which have been consistently supporting our people's just cause -- are very good. Our delegation's visit was important and successful, we have conducted fruitful and constructive discussions on every level. The fact that the PLO has been granted diplomatic status with all rights in your country was a symbolic and outstanding element of the visit. On a diplomatic level, this status enhancement manifests the fact that Hungary and the rest of the socialist countries support us in our struggle. At the same time, this act has a message for the world as well. We attach a very great value to these talks, which took place at a time when pressure on the Palestinian people has increased both in and outside of the occupied areas and the threat of force is again the order of the day. These steps and this Israeli policy -- for which the United States gives a green light -- endanger the international situation, detente and peace.

SOVIET MINISTER PETRISHCHEV ENDS VISIT 5 FEB

LD061112 Budapest MTI in English 1020 GMT 6 Feb 82

[Text] Budapest, 5 Feb (MTI) -- Aleksey Petrishchev, minister for the production of mineral fertilizers of the Soviet Union, who paid a visit to Hungary at the invitation of Hungarian Minister of Industry Lajos Mehes, left Budapest on Friday. The two ministers reviewed the course of implementation of the Hungarian-Soviet agrochemical inter-governmental agreement, the further tasks and examined the possibilities of deepening relations between the two ministries. Aleksey Petrishchev was received by Hungarian Deputy Prime Minister Joszef Marjai.

KADAR, LAZAR, APRO MEET WITH NEW CSSR AMBASSADOR

LD042028 Budapest MTI in English 1728 GMT 4 Feb 82

[Text] Budapest, 4 Feb (MTI) -- Janos Kadar, first secretary of the Hungarian Socialist Workers' Party Central Committee, Gyorgy Lazar, chairman of the Hungarian Council of Ministers, and Antal Apro, president of the Hungarian National Assembly, received the introductory visit of Andrej Barcak, ambassador extraordinary and plenipotentiary of the Czechoslovak Socialist Republic.

SPECIAL COUNCIL OF MINISTERS MEETING HELD 5 FEB

LD080954 Warsaw PAP in English 0800 GMT 8 Feb 82

[Text] Warsaw, 8 Feb (PAP) -- The government's press spokesman has informed that a special session of the Council of Ministers chaired by the Prime Minister General Wojiech Jaruzelski was held on February 5. According to earlier announcements, the government defined its tasks and those of the state administration as resulting from the Sejm address by General Jaruzelski, the chairman of the Martial Council of National Redemption.

The first part of the session was devoted to information on the country's economic situation in 1981. The information was presented by the chairman of the Planning Commission and the president of the Main Statistical Board.

The socio-economic situation in the country underwent further marked deterioration last year, they said. The origins of the social crisis must be sought in the disproportions in the development of the national economy which had accumulated in previous years. The crisis was suddenly exacerbated in 1981. This was due to qualitatively new phenomena.

The Council of Ministers further said that at present the national economy is affected by difficulties in supplying industry with imported raw materials and components from the West. This is partly the result of Poland's situation with respect to payments, of a sharp fall in the country's exports and also of the economic restrictions imposed recently by some Western states.

It must be here recalled that Poland's economic cooperation with those nations was not on their part an act of disinterested aid.

The structure of our present debt to the West is evident proof of that, if the fact is taken into account that one-third of this debt is made up by interests on the credits.

In order to counteract crisis phenomena in the economy, the Council of Ministers instructed the Planning Commission and the ministries concerned to act consistently for the change in the structure of production, to switch production to articles which can be manufactured on the basis of domestic raw materials, and to expand the trade and economic cooperation with socialist countries. The most urgent task is to find and introduce technological solutions which would allow to utilize the country's industrial potential more effectively than at present.

Instructions were also given concerning Polish exports, establishing more order in the field of investments, and creating appropriate conditions for the growth in agricultural production. The Council of Ministers recommended also making regular assessments of the functioning of the economic reform mechanisms in the changing conditions of management.

[Passage indistinct] from prime minister, General Wojciech Jaruzelski's speech at the Sejm (Polish Parliament) on January 25. The government defined the ways and deadlines for the most urgent tasks, as well as the responsibilities of the government Presidium's members and respective ministers for implementing them.

As regards the economic sphere, the government Planning Commission was obliged to verify "the programme for overcoming the crisis and stabilizing the economy," taking account of the changed conditions of management. Recommendations were issued to work out assumptions for re-structuring the economy aiming to regain Poland's economic sovereignty, to limit the production's excessive dependence on imports, and to re-orient industry to make broader use of Polish resources of the intermediate and raw materials. A plan for ad hoc measures to this effect should be submitted to the Council of Ministers this March, and a plan for comprehensive and long-range steps in the third quarter of this year.

A programme for expanding economic cooperation with CMEA countries is to be forwarded also by March. The commission was obligated to present still this month an up-dated concept of solving payments with capitalist countries.

Vice-Premier Zbigniew Madej was made responsible for executing these tasks.

The minister of agriculture and the food economy in cooperation with Vice-Premier Roman Malinowski and Zbigniew Madej were ordered to forward this March an up-dated and comprehensive plan for taking steps in agriculture. Their supreme and long-range objective should be to attain self-sufficiency in food.

In February, the ministers of metallurgy and the machine industry, and the ministers of the metallurgy and the machine industry, and the ministers of the chemical and the light industries are to submit to the government proposals to take further actions to effectively re-orient industrial production for agriculture.

The ministers of finance, agriculture, labour, wages and social welfare, the chairmen of the State Price Commission and of the Chief Statistical Office were put under the obligation to work out this month principles of shaping a parity of incomes between the towns and the countryside.

By the end of March 1982, minister-government plenipotentiary for the economic reform Wladyslaw Baka should develop and introduce a system of analyzing and sizing up the functioning of the mechanisms of the reform to promptly eliminate or reduce threats to the goals of the reform that may appear as a result of the [word indistinct] conditions of management.

The government ordered the minister of labour and its plenipotentiary for the economic reform to work out principles of a new system of wages by the end of March 1982.

In April 1982, the labour, finance and agriculture ministers and heads of other appropriate ministries are to complete their work on a draft law on pensions for employees of the socialized economy, announced by the premier in the Sejm.

When protecting financially especially people with the lowest incomes, the socialist state wishes to ensure the growth of all kinds of pensions so as to keep pace with changes in the average wage in the socialized economy and to start doing away with the so-called old system of old-age pensions and disability benefits.

The government will elaborate a system of compensations for the rise in the costs of living caused by the rise in prices of industrial durables of basic importance for the population's life. Still this month, the labour and the finance ministers will present a concept of the system.

The government instructed the finance and the labour ministers to jointly prepare and present this March a system of the control and principles of taxing the (?population's) incomes to solve the problem of unjustified and excessive incomes. The highest wages and incomes should be in reasonable proportion to the living standard of the bulk of society, in keeping with principles of social justice which must become a durable and inviolable basis of public life.

The minister of administration, regional economy and environmental protection will draft in cooperation with the chairman of the Central Union of Housing Construction Cooperatives a comprehensive housing programme covering the period up to 1990.

The government has ordered to draft before the end of May of this year a plan to develop the infrastructure in housing estates, in particular the network of creches and kindergartens.

The minister of transport in cooperation with the minister of administration and a competent Planning Commission team will prepare before the end of March of this year a long-range concept for the development of the system of public transport, in particular with a view to solving the difficulties in city transport.

The president of Warsaw in cooperation with the Planning Commission and other competent ministries will prepare still this March a draft decision concerning the construction of the underground railway in the capital, which should start already next year. The draft should take into account the scope and forms of substantial, many-sided assistance declared by the Soviet Union in connection with the project.

The minister of communications, acting under the supervision of Vice-Premier Edward Kowalczyk, was obligated to present in April of this year a plan to improve and modernize post and telecommunications services, designed to better meet social needs in this area.

The socio-political tasks laid down in keeping with the intentions of the resolutions of the 9th PUWP Congress were subordinated to the chief thesis of Premier Wojciech Jaruzelski's statement at the Sejm session, concerning the need to make Poland a strong, well governed and just state as well as the need to deepen socialist democracy in all its manifestations.

The head of the Council of Ministers office and the minister of (?construction) were ordered to prepare in February of this year a system of social consultation, ensuring in particular broad participation of representatives of workers and farmers.

The government's press spokesman and chairman of the Radio and Television Committee were obligated to present in March of this year proposals to improve the system of informing the society by the press, radio and television about the work of the organs of authority and state administration of all levels. The head of the Council of Ministers office and the government spokesman were ordered to prepare in February of this year a concept for a state public opinion polling centre.

The minister of culture and art, in collaboration with other competent ministers, was obligated to present in April of this year tasks of state organs in the area of culture, which would take into account the country's present socio-economic situation. The minister of culture was also obligated to establish in February of this year a national council for culture and to create a fund for the development of national culture. He was also instructed to present in March of this year a plan of actions indispensable to increase the production of books by 25 percent.

The minister of science in cooperation with the Presidium of the Polish Academy of Sciences and other competent ministries was ordered to complete in March of this year work on the draft laws on the Polish Academy of Sciences and scientific-research institutes. The idea underlying these organizational-legal work whould be the striving to ensure a greater participation of Polish science in the solution of the country's socio-economic problems.

The minister of labour was obligated to prepare in March of this year a package of urgent decisions to be effected still in 1982 in order to improve the conditions of life, education and work of young people.

The minister of administration, the chief of the office of the Council of Ministers and the government's plenipotentiary for the economic reform should complete work in February on draft legal and organizational solutions which aim at [word indistinct] prestige and improving the quality and effectiveness of the work preformed by the state administration at all levels. The principle of public knowledge of the salaries and the manner of depositions on the financial status of state administration workers will be carried into effect.

The modification of principles of the personnel policy and the modernization of the system of raising cadres' qualifications were assigned to the ministers of administration, labour and the chief of the office of the Council of Ministers under the supervision of prime minister [as received] Janusz Obodowski -- appropriate moves will be presented by them to the Council of Ministers in March. Periodical reviews of the cadres, including the one due to be introduced soon for the first time at the central level, should become permanent practice.

The Social and Political Committee of the Council of Ministers chaired by Deputy Prime Minister Mieczyslaw Rakowski, basing on the premier's address in the Sejm (Parliament) will in February present to the society and submit to discussion a set of political premises for reviving the trade unions movement in Poland.

An authentic, independent and self-governed representation of occupational and social interests of the working people should be [word indistinct] connected with the primary aim, i.e. consolidation of the state and the socialist democracy.

The organizational solutions of the trade unions movement should depend on the will of the working people, and particularly the worker crew's will, voiced in the conditions of peace and responsibility for Poland's future.

The government instructed the chief of the office of the Council of Ministers and ministers of justice and internal affairs to prepare in March proposals concerning the consolidation of law-abidingness in the functioning of the state organs and also to continue and intensify actions aimed at improving security and public order in Poland.

The minister of justice has been held responsible to submit in March a draft law on preventing and combating demoralization and juvenile delinquency and a draft law counteracting social parasitism.

The Council of Ministers recommended the whole state and economic administration to concentrate their efforts on a consistent and exact execution of those tasks. The execution of the tasks should be systematically assessed by the Economic Committee of the Council of Ministers chaired by Deputy Prime Minister Janusz Obodowski and by the Socio-Political Committee of the Council of Ministers chaired by Deputy Prime Minister Mieczyslaw Rakowski. The press spokesman for the government and the respective ministries have been obligated to permanently inform the public opinion on the progress of work on the execution of the mentioned tasks.

Body to Aid Youth

LD062258 Warsaw Domestic Service in Polish 2100 GMT 6 Feb 82

[Text] Following a decision by the chairman of the Council of Ministers, a team made up of representatives of ministries and youth organizations has been given the task of working out 31 March, programs for improving conditions for the start in life and work of the young, and also of participating in the work on the party draft central socioeconomic plan for 1982-85. Representatives of political and social organizations will be included in the work of the team.

COMMUNIQUE ON 6 FEB MEETING OF PZPR POLITBURO

LD061856 Warsaw Domestic Service in Polish 1800 GMT 6 Feb 82

[Text] We have just received through PAP a communique on a session of the PZPR Central Committee Politburo.

The Politburo at its session held today assessed the sociopolitical and economic situation in the country with particular emphasis on problems in the implementation of economic reform. The session stressed the importance of organizational and technical efforts aimed at overcoming difficulties as far as raw and other materials and cooperation were concerned, as well as the sharpening of control mechanisms, among others, in the field of price-fixing.

It is necessary to intensify the action of party organizations and echelons at various enterprises intended to resolve concrete economic problems and to mobilize workforces for economical and efficient production activities.

The Politburo expressed its high appreciation to the miners, thanks to whom increased coal production -- so very much needed by the country -- has been achieved.

Because of still insufficient knowledge about the mechanisms of economic reform, the session recommended an intensification of educational activity devoted to explaining the principles of its operation and methods of its implementation.

The PZPR Central Committee Politburo confirmed the tasks of the departments of the Central Committee and local party organizations and echelons resulting from the speech by Comrade Wojciech Jaruzelski to the Sejm on 25 January.

The Politburo acquainted itself with information concerning the content of letters, complaints and notes sent to the PZPR Central Committee.

Appropriate conclusions to meet public expectations and aspirations halfway have been reached. The Politburo also examined the state of preparations for the Seventh PZPR Central Committee Plenum.

GLEMP DELIVERS HOMILY AT MASS IN ROME 7 FEB

LD071641 Vatican City in Polish to Poland 1515 GMT 7 Feb 82

[Text] At 1000 today in Rome's Polish Church of St. Stanislaw, bishop and martyr, representatives of the Polish Episcopate celebrated a holy mass for Poles living in Rome. The holy mass was led by Cardinal Franciszek Macharski, archbishop metropolitan of Krakow, and was jointly celebrated by Archbishop Jozef Glemp, primate of Poland and metropolitan of Gniezno and Warsaw, and Archbishop Henryk Gulbinowicz, metropolitan of Wroclaw. Cardinal Wladyslaw Rubin, prefect of the congregation for matters of the Eastern churches, also attended the holy mass. During the liturgy the homily was delivered by the primate. The Church of St. Stanislaw, which is not large, was unable to accomodate the Poles who attended. Many of them stood in the street and in the inner area of (?the hospice). Several dozen journalists and photographers also attended. Italian and several foreign television reporters were present.

In his homily, the primate, referring to the first reading in today's liturgy -- from the book of Job -- presented the drama of human life. Man often suffers, experiences sickness, awaits liberation. Societies are also subject to sicknesses. These sicknesses were depicted by the preacher through a fragment of the book of the prophet Jeremiah and through the history of our times, through the social dramas of Italy, El Salvador, Ireland and other countries. The cause of this social evil, he said, lies in sin. Poland too is touched by illness. Poles in Poland have been taken over by anger. The humiliations that have been experienced give birth to a wish to retaliate and take revenge which deepens suffering.

In this context the primate said that Poland is a nation of great subtlety. Its 1000-year-old Christian traditions and the historical experiences we have endured accelerated the process of our social maturation and our ability to indulge in social reflection.

The primate also said that the church is standing over this suffering society. It is doing so, following the example of Jesus Christ, who, in the form of the Father's utmost mercy, stood over those who were suffering. The church also indicates the medicines to be taken against this evil -- prayer and love in truth. Archbishop Glemp recalled the ardent prayer of the faithful in Poland. He also recalled other churches in the world that are praying for us. He expressed thanks for their unity. He thanked the same churches at the same time for their material solidarity. We accept without humiliation the assistance that is being offered, he said, because the hand extending this assistance is not doing so out of pity but out of a feeling of fraternity.

Further on in the homily the primate stressed that it is the task of the church to spread the truth of the epistles, to shape consciences according to this truth and to help promote reconciliation so that the spark of good inside every person might flare up. After making the assurance that the church will try to tone down anger so that order and peace and the gift of Christ will enter people's hearts, the primate said in conclusion:

[Begin recording] In Poland, a country that will be healed of the sickness of anger, the Lord's order and peace based on the epistle must rule. In this fatherland room will be found for the church, room will be found for solidarity, room will be found for self-governing trade unions because all of this depends on us, on our Christian attitude, on the attitude that wants to retain its dignity -- a dignity introduced not by force or stealth but in the truth.

We have the right to this and we deeply believe that we can achieve it without getting worked up [bez ekscytacji], without feelings running high, without flaring up [zacietrzewien ie]. Poland is to be a fatherland for all Poles. It is to be fatherland ruled by law, a tolerant one. We pray for a fatherland like this and we ask the most holy mother in her jubilee year to give strength to our hearts so that we may be able to arrive at this greatly desired goal independently, through a dialogue with all social forces, through this illumination, (?through)the teaching of the church.

We must find the church's testimony in this picture of the world and its social ills. The church has been giving such testimony since its birth. Father Maksymilian Kolbe gave such testimony for the present day. In unusually difficult conditions, when the European peoples were angry at one another and hatred reached such an extent that death camps were organized, he showed in one of those death camps his victorious spirit, his free spirit, by which he retained the right to choose death for a companion. Without hatred, without rebellion, Father Kolbe was victorious in the bunker. And this teaching of the church, the teaching of action -- teaching that has stood the test through the life of the holy Kolbe — is for us today an exceptional prerequisite for action and behavior both by the church and society.

We trust that this year the holy father will perform a great act -- an act that will be so pleasing both for us Poles and also for the faithful of the whole world -- of canonizing the blessed Maksymilian Kolbe so that this testimony of live which should be shown when societies and suffering from anger and hatred and so that the world is shown this testimony in all its brilliance and so that these testimonies, which our fatherland wishes to join in this community and equality of all nations of Europe and the world, might be the fatherland which in return for its suffering but also in return for its maturity of Christian spirit might be worthy enough to be this sign — a sign of faith and live in Jesus Christ, amen. [sentence as heard] [end recording]

KRAKOW ARCHBISHOP GIVES CANDLEMAS SERMON 2 FEB

LD060020 Vatican City in Polish to Poland 1915 GMT 5 Feb 82

[Text] On the Feast of Purification of the Virgin, popularly known as Candlemas [2 February] the Polish Church celebrated the day of gratitude and prayers for all those who in this present difficult situation have hastened to bring material and spiritual assistance to our nation. The mass said on that day at the Cathedral Wawel Castle in Krakow by Cardinal Franciszek Macharski drew large crowds of the faithful. Here is the text of the homily delivered on that occasion by Archbishop of Krakow Franciszek Marharski:

We men of the 20th century have grasped today in our hands the blessed candles as did our forefather centuries ago. The candles are blessed on the Feast of Candlemas so that people may take them into their hands when they are alarmed by fear -- fear of what is impossible to ward off, alarm and fear during a storm, alarm and fear when the moment of death approaches. We men of the 20th century take into our hands the candles that have been blessed today because we know that this is the moment of alarm and fear: What is at stake is our house, the house of Poland; what is at stake is that during this storm that this house be spared the thunder. From pestilence, famine and war preserve us, o Lord. [quotation from a hymn] We take into our hands the blessed candles. Throughout the world a storm is rolling across, and with it alarm and fear in human hearts, fear that cannot be suppressed. The fear concerns the human house which is the earth. Here we are in the 20th century and yet our hands grasp candles.

Brothers and sisters, we do not believe in war and a light as being capable of defending us against things from which we cannot be protected by human strength. Not at all.

We believe in the all-powerful love of compassionate God who will stand fast to protect us when people beseech him through the intervention of the mother of his only son, who is our mother too. We do not believe in the power of the material candle when we take it in our hands; we believe in the victorious love of God; it is in the victorious love of God that we place our faith.

Christians go out with the flames of light not in order to set the world on fire, although disciples of Jesus were accused of this soon after his death. Our light is the light of love; when we appeal for God's compassionate love for man and for our house on earth, for the house which is our motherland. Then together with the lights in our hearts we carry love for everything and for all. A procession carrying lights takes place on yet another day in our churches: This happens on Easter Saturday. The large Paschal candle is borne in procession, aflame and surrounded by the lights of the candles borne by the faithful at a time when it seems that the defeat of Good Friday and the death of Christ bring about a situation in which nothing more can be done, when it seems that the path without issue ends on Golgotha in a steep slope leading to an abyss. It is then that Christians light their candles and go forth, not with funereal lights but with the lights of victory.

Our blessed candles of Candlemas are in a way lit from the victorious light of the Paschal candle of Christ who was crucified, verily cricified and who verily rose from the dead. The light of our candles is a flickering one; our moods flicker, our feelings and our faith only flicker. But we kindle the light in our hearts from the candle of victorious Christ in order to believe that just as the path of Jesus led to Golgotha to a victorious resurrection, so do human paths through all the blind alleys and misfortunes encountered on the way lead to a definite victory. We participate in the cross and by the same token we participate in the power of Christ, thanks to which we are able to avoid despair and to shoulder the responsibilities for ourselves, for others, for our country and for the whole world. The Holy Mother, the Mother of Christ, is our own mother.

Jesus was the sign of dissent and has remained so. His church is the sign of dissent. He who stands up for Jesus becomes a sign which will be opposed. Simeon foretold Mary that a sword would pierce her heart. And so it did. The sword which pierced the heart of Mary reached as far as her face -- the face of the mother and queen of Poland. [Reference to the wound which is said to have been inflicted on the image of the Black Madonna of Czestochowa during an attack on the monastery.] Her image has been wounded, just as her heart was wounded when she faithfully followed in the wake of her son. But the mother of Jasna Gora, the wounded mother, the mother from the Golgotha hill is a victorious mother, a mother who has been given to us not to bury great and sacred causes but to ensure their constant resurrection. This mother has been given to us, above all, so that in our hearts there should arise our flickering faith, the hope, the love. In our own hearts and through our hearts comes the victory of the cause of God and men across our land.

We are not along. The sign of Jesus who will be opposed and the sign of Mary from Jasna Gora, with her wounded face, has united people in mighty solidarity with our nation. In the love for God who was crucified and who rose from the dead, in the striving and desire that the cause of God should not perish in the land of men, there gathered in recent weeks people from throughout the world, and especially in Europe, people who felt the sense of responsibility, joint responsibility, for the cause, for man, for truth and loyalty, for freedom and justice. These people do what we do: With their love they went toward Christ crucified and resurrected, and toward his mother. At the sign of Mary of Jasna Gora millions of people prayed and are continuing to pray for us, for the house of Poland which constitutes a part of the great house of the human family, the European family. They came to help us, unknown brothers and sisters. This help was of enormous material importance for the weak, for children, the sick, for hospitals -- in the form of medicines and equipment, this material help for us was also of real spiritual significance. It made us feel that we were on the right side, and that we are not alone, but in company.

It was necessary that through the Polish churches, too, there should pass through a wave of human multitudes which, with their gratitude for their brothers and sisters, go forth toward Christ and his mother, thanking God for making human hearts so humane, and that this humaneness expresses itself in a way which is so telling to men, and, we hope, to God.

We are here in the heart of Krakow. We are here so close to the heart of Poland and it is necessary that I speak here because your hearts want to speak through my heart -- to God and to men. You will not be surprised if I speak, to God and to men, not with my own heart or my own voice, but again -- as on so many occasions during the past 3 years -- by lending my heart and my voice to John Paul II, the holy father. Because this whole sea of human goodwill and love, the desire to help and the wish to experience things together with us -- in recent weeks -- surrounded him all the time. Eyes were turned to our land and to the scrap of Italian soil where he is. He is our father so I shall borrow his words to speak, in front of you and with you, to God and to men, and so I say this, as he did, last Sunday, in St. Peter's Square.

I would like, as the bishop of Rome, and at the same time as the son of my nation, to express my vivid gratitude for all the proof of the solidarity and to thank you for all forms of material assistance rendered to Poland both by individuals and by various public and charitable institutions. The espiscopate and the church of Poland are making every effort to ensure that this assistance reaches those who need it most. I thank you for every kind of spiritual help, and especially that which is expressed in all forms of prayer; this helps reflects the realization that the issues which are at stake in Poland are meaningful not only for that one country and nation. The respect for the right of the nation and, within this nation, for the rights of man as citizens, is everywhere, throughout the world, a condition of social justice and peace. Among these rights, special significance was assumed in the last 2 years by the basic entitlements, through the independent and self-governing trade unions known as Solidarity. This concerns working people in industry and in agriculture or in any professions practiced by the intelligentsia; linked with these are certain entitlements in the sphere of cultural life. We are grateful to all people in the world for whom this matter truly weighs on their hearts and conscience. This fact assumes an even greater ethical eloquence when they realize that this nation of mine has to a considerable, and one might say, disproportionate, extent borne the burdens of the last war and suffered terrible sacrifices for a just cause. This nation fought and suffered in order to ensure its soveign existence. What is important now is that this nation should be able to live sovereign on its own land, which is permeated with the blood and sweat of its sons and daughters.

Holy Father, continued Cardinal Marcharski, from this cathedral which has not ceased to be your church, we thank you above all for everything that you are doing for us, as our brother, and what is more our father. From this cathedral we are taking away with us a light which comes from Christ, crucified and victorious. From this cathedral we take with us the vivid image of the mother of Jasna Gora, the queen and the mother of Poland. Holy Father, in our gratitude, loyal to Christ, the cross, the gospel and our mother, we are not forgetting you.

WIEJACZ THREATENS NOT TO ATTEND CSCE MEETING

'Self-Appointed Tribunal'

LD052103 Warsaw PAP in English 2020 GMT 5 Feb 82

[Text] Warsaw, 5 Feb (PAP) -- Poland's deputy foreign minister, Jozef Wiejacz warned Poland would not take part in the Madrid meeting of the CSCE states which resumes February 9 should a character of confrontation and interference in Poland's internal affairs be imposed on the gathering.

PAP Brussels correspondent Marek Fijalkowski wrote in a dispatch filed today after a three-hour meeting of representatives of NATO states which discussed the tactics to be adopted during the Madrid debates that, "according to well-informed sources, the permanent representatives of the NATO states decided that their countries should place emphasis in Madrid on accusing the Polish authorities of allegedly violating the Helsinki Final Act and that they should make the future shape of their relations with the Soviet Union and Poland contingent on the further development of the situation. They will also attempt to get non-aligned and neutral countries to support their demands vis-a-vis Poland and the USSR."

In an interview for the POLISH PRESS AGENCY PAP Mr Wiejacz stressed that Poland was not ging "to stand before any self-appointed tribunal. We shall not take part in conferences in which Poland would be made to stand in the dock. We cannot agree to using Poland's affairs for further poisoning of the international atmosphere and escalation of tension. We cannot accept the flagrant violations of principles of sovereign equality and non-interference in internal affairs.

Wiejacz recalled that the Polish Government had repeatedly pointed out that it has not been Poland's intention to discuss in Madrid both the internal affairs of other states and Poland's internal matters. This stance remains unchanged.

Poland was among the initiators of the idea of the all-European conference. She has played an active role both in the drafting of the Final Act and development of the process based on the act. During the Madrid meeting also we took every care to ensure a constructive continuation of the dialogue. There is a good chance for the Madrid meeting to become an element of constructive continuation of the CSCE process. Utilization of that chance, however, depends on the participants' readiness to show a sense of responsibility and willingness to achieve sensible compromises, the Polish deputy foreign minister said.

U.S. Attitude Scored

LD062054 Warsaw PAP in English 2000 GMT 6 Feb 82

[By PAP correspondent Stanislaw Glabinski]

[Text] Warsaw, 6 Feb (PAP) -- Ambassador Max Kappelman, head of the U.S. delegation leading for a successive CSCE session which opens in Madrid on February 9, presented at a news conference in the Department of State here the assumptions and goals by which the American delegation will be guided during the debates. What he said leaves not doubt that Washington administration wants to turn the CSCE Conference into a new forum of anti-Polish attacks.

American diplomats are leaving for Madrid with instructions to unleash a discussion over Poland and her complicated problems and to attempt an attack on Poland and her government as well as at attack on the Soviet Union and other socialist states.

Washington does not conceal it that it regards the conference in Madrid as a perfect occasion to launch a propaganda campaign against socialist countries, to undermine the European status quo and the present arrangement of relations in Europe.

It can be feared, therefore, that the Conference on Security and Cooperation in Europe, meant as a forum to ease tensions, to seek political solutions and consolidate security in Europe, may [word indistinct] American initiative and under Washington's pressure, radically change its character. It may become a forum of confrontation and struggle contradicting the spirit and letter of its fundamental document, the Helsinki CSCE Final Act.

OFFICIAL NOTES 'DRAMATIC ECONOMIC COLLAPSE'

LD061556 Warsaw Domestic Service in Polish 1500 GMT 6 Feb 82

[Text] A press conference was held today at the offices of the government press spokesman. Data contained in the communique of the Central Statistical Office [GUS] on last year's economic results, and in the communique of the Social Insurance Enterprise [ZUS] on social services were discussed.

President of GUS, Prof Wieslaw Sadowski stressed that never before in the post-war history of Poland have we gone through such a dramatic economic collapse. The decline in national income is estimated at 13 percent, in simple words we can say that in 1 year we have regressed 7 years, and taking into consideration the population increase, even back to 1972. At the same time the budget deficit has increased on unprecedented scale.

MOKRZYSZCZAK INTERVIEW ON PZPR TASKS, RESIGNATIONS

LD071514 Warsaw PAP in English 1400 GMT 7 Feb 82

[Text] Warsaw, 6 Feb (PAP) -- Alternate member of the Political Bureau and PUWP CC Secretary Wlodzimierz Mokrzyszczak presented in an interview for the POLISH PRESS AGENCY some aspects of the functioning of the party in the current situation.

He stressed that the introduction of martial law in Poland meets with support of party members who also express their confidence in the Military Council of National Redemption and its Chairman Wojciech Jaruzelski. Simultaneously, there is a growing awareness that it is necessary in these conditions to urgently and fully rebuild the activeness of the party and its ties with working crews and milieus.

The situation in the party varies -- it is more complex in enterprises where, prior to December 13, the attack of extreme activists and organizations of Solidarnosc on party organizations and individual party members was strong. It is also difficult in the intelligentsia milieu, in the artistic and academic milieus where party organizations are just rebuilding their activity. However, the animation of the activity of party members observed in the last few weeks is also true of those party organizations which previously were passive and showing the wait-and-see attitude.

Wlodziomierz Mokrzyszczak defined as the most important tasks of party authorities and organizations at present the active participation in the implementation of the tasks set by the Military Council of National Redemption, the restoration of the ability to act of all basic party organizations, consistent unmasking and combating extremist views of the activists of Solidarnosc, KOR [Social Self-Defense Committee], KPN [Confederation for an Independent Poland] and other opposition groups. Party links should actively undertake the issues of production and implementation of economic reform as well as problems related to the conditions of life and work of the factory crews.

An important task of the personnel policy is the elimination of weak, inefficient and discredited people, the expansion of the social basis of the selection of cadres among non-party and young people, the increasing of the party's influence on young people.

The consolidation of the party on the ground of principles of Marxism-Leninism, the strengthening of political unity of its ranks is one of the most important goals of the intra-party work at present, PUWP CC secretary said.

The programme of the 9th extraordinary congress of the party, constantly supplemented by directions of activity stemming from the current political situation is the most significant platform of the party's consolidation and, simultaneously, the growth of its influence on the entire society.

This programme has been for many months an object of violent attacks by the opponents of socialism.

The basis of the party's consolidation are the requirements of its statute and the struggle for the party's Marxist-Leninist character. The process of democratic changes in the life of the party will be continued. Leninist norms in its everyday activity will be consolidated. The statute also contains the requirement of party members preserving their ideological and political identity, of struggle against centrifugal tendencies hitting out at its leading role, at democratic centralism and organizational coherence, as well as against opportunist-revisionist and dogmatic tendencies.

Wlodzimierz Mokrzyszczak said that since July, 1981 the PUWP membership had dropped by almost half a million. PUWP continues to be a big, mass party and it affiliates over two million six hundred thousand members and candidates, of which 42.7 per cent are workers and 9.3 per cent peasants. The fall in the party membership has been caused by many factors, the major being a purge of the party from passive people, and the handing back of party cards.

We are aware, Wlodzimierz Mokrzyszczak continued, that many honest, responsible workers broke down under the enormous pressure of many months of aggressive propaganda by the extreme forces of Solidarnsoc. These workers are not our opponents.

While employing rigid criteria of evaluation and high requirements with respect to the party apparatus, the leading cadres, the ideological front workers and intelligentsia milieus, we also consider it necessary to conduct talks with those workers who returned their party cards after August 1980. There are among them, no doubt, many valuable people, who are worthy of returning into our ranks, Wlodzimierz Mokrzyszczak stressed.

There can be no place in our activities for seeking a chance of revenge. But let us put the matter straight: People who have been breaking up the unity of the party and weakening its Marxist character can expect no forbearance.

It should be emphatically stressed that the introduction of martial law does not in the least diminish the PUWP statutory duties and does not narrow the tasks facing all its links, Wlodzimierz Mokrzyszczak said.

As regards a broad array of national issues, all PUWP links are required to be especially consistent in their actions to promote initiation of the economic reform and stability of the economy. As regards political questions, we should be fully aware that there is not and there will not be the return either to the situation from before August 1980 or to the conditions of anarchy or counter-revolutionary threat from before December 13, 1981.

Wlodzimierz Mokrzyszczak said that at the forthcoming 7th PUWP CC plenary meeting the CC will discuss problems of the PUWP ideological and political unity and of creating premises for social confidence in this policy.

More on Interview

LD062136 Warsaw Domestic Service in Polish 1800 GMT 6 Feb 82

[Excerpts] Wlodzimierz Mokrzyszczak, candidate member of the Politburo and secretary of the party Central Committee, in an interview granted to PAP, described certain aspects of the party's functioning in the current situation.

Some party members do not seem to understand that the current situation leaves no margin for waiting, passivity, burying one's head in the sand. Therefore definite conclusions arise, including concrete decisions made with regard to party members.

While applying sharp criteria of judgment, and making great demands on the party apparatus, leading personnel ideologists and the intelligentsia, it is also necessary to talk with those workers who surrendered their party cards after August 1980, as no doubt there are many worthwhile people among them who can be accepted back into party ranks. There must be no room for seeking an occasion for revenge, but people who are shattering the party's unity and weakening its Marxist character must not count on a lenient attitude being taken toward them, Wlodzimierz Mokrzyszczak said.

LOCAL ACTIVITIES OF PZPR LEADERSHIP REPORTED

Bejger at 'Stormy' Meeting

LD051558 Warsaw PAP Maritime Press Service in Polish 1200 GMT 5 Feb 82

[Text] Gdansk/Gdynia [no dateline received] -- A meeting has taken place in Gdansk with the workers' propaganda aktiv. Taking part was Stanislaw Bejger, first secretary of the voivodship PZPR committee. Because of the street incidents on Saturday he stressed the need to apply the harsher restrictions of martial law to the entire voivodship. However, the strict measures are only temporarily until life returns completely to normal in the town.

During a stormy discussion, the subject touched on most was the credibility of the actions of party authorities and of the protracted settling of accounts with people formerly in high positions. The working community of the tricity is also greatly concerned about the lack of news on the results of work of the commission appointed by the Ninth Extraordinary PZPR Congress. This commission is chaired by H. Kubiak and is examining the reason for the sociopolitical crisis in Poland. Criticism was also voiced about the mass media which are late in reporting things on time and which do not elucidate all events accurately enough. Doubt was also expressed over the advisability of the restrictions applied to the inhabitants of Gdansk in connection with the street incidents on Saturday, which were caused by a small group of juveniles.

Siwak on Party Purge

LD051914 Warsaw Domestic Television Service in Polish 1830 GMT 5 Feb 82

[Text] The party aktiv of the Mazowiecki building construction combine had a meeting with PZPR Central Committee Politburo member Albin Siwak. He discussed the reasons for the introduction of martial law, pointing to the activities at the time by extremist Solidarity circles and also the country's economic situation, which got worse with every month last year. The speaker devoted an extensive part of his speech to the situation in the party, stressing the vital need to purge its ranks. The fundamental task at present, Albin Siwak stated, is to feed the nation and then, to increase housing construction.

Milewski at Walbrzych Plenum

LD052256 Warsaw Domestic Service in Polish 2100 GMT 5 Feb 82

[Text] With the participation of Miroslaw Milewski, member of the Politburo and secretary of the PZPR Central Committee, the Walbrzych Voivodship PZPR Committee plenum discussed the tasks for the voivodship party organization on the basis of an assessment of the country's current sociopolitical situation. During the discussion it was stated that the party needs its ranks to be consolidated as never before, and that its members need to be generally identified with the aims of the party and of the Military Council of National Salvation. Martial law is not an end in itself but a stage on the way to full socialist renewal, to the restoration of social justice and to respect for work. The army is replacing no one, and its task is to rally the forces which have order and accord at heart.

Nowak Speech in Walbrzych

LD052320 Warsaw Domestic Service in Polish 2200 GMT 5 Feb 82

[By Lower Silesian correspondent Marek Szewczyk]

[Excerpt] In Walbrzych today a plenum of the PZPR voivodship committee held a session, in which Miroslaw Milewski, member of the Politburo, secretary of the party Central Committee, participated. The paper introducing the discussion was delivered by Jozef Nowak, first secretary of the Walbrzych PZPR Voivodship Committee. He discussed, effectively, the sociopolitical situation and presented the figures on members of the voivodship party organization. Here he said among other things that it is a matter of choice between the party, the socialist development of our fatherland, or anti-socialist damaging, pseudounion activity. [Word indistinct] Nowak presented at length the problems which are bothering the public in Walbrzych Voivodship at the moment. He devoted a great deal of attention to the tasks of party organizations, to the necessity of having a greater influence on the improvement of our economy, including among other things by increasing production, above all through thrift in individual work enterprises in Walbrzych Voivodship.

Mokrzyszczak at Czestochowa Meeting

LD051930 Warsaw Domestic Service in Polish 1800 GMT 5 Feb 82

[Text] In Czestochowa a plenum of the voivodship party committee discussed tasks in consolidating the ranks of the voivodship party organization, of rebuilding the working class' confidence and of winning over the patriotic part of society for the work of socialist renewal in the sociopolitical life of our country. Wlodzimierz Mokrzyszczak, candidate member of the Politburo, secretary of the PZPR Central Committee, took part in the session.

It was stated at the session that during the recent year and a half the party ranks in Czestochowa Voivodship were reduced by over 8,300 members and candidate members. The plenum put tasks before the party organizations related to undertaking effective action and broad support for the Military Council of National Salvation program on the restoration of energetic party activity and to cleansing the ranks of irresolute people who have no firm ideological basis. That will make it possible to rebuild party unity and the public's confidence in its leading role in the state. In the resolution that was adopted, measures were agreed on for the work of the voivodship party organization in the present sociopolitical situation. Changes in the make-up of the plenum and of the executive of the voivodship committee were also implemented.

Opalko at Tarnow Conference

LD060942 Warsaw Domestic Service in Polish 0200 GMT 6 Feb 82

[Text] A conference of secretaries of municipal, urban-parish and factory PZPR committees of Tarnow Voivodship was held yesterday with the participation of Stanislaw Opalko, member of the Central Committee Politburo and first secretary of the Tarnow Voivodship party committee.

It was stated that in current internal party work the main aims are to strengthen the party, to increase its activities, to debureaucratize it, to bring it closer to human needs and to undertake fresh social initiatives. Talks and activities helping party members to define where they really stand and making it possible to size up leadership cadres and to expurgate incompetent people, careerists and -- this was the term used -- hangers-on from the party will be continued.

Szczecin Views Membership

LD051356 Warsaw PAP Maritime Press Service in Polish 1200 GMT 5 Feb 82

[Text] [no dateline received] A plenum of the municipal party committee in Szczecin discussed the state of the party, and the conditions necessary to stimulate the Szczecin municipal party organization now that the organization numbers about 30,000 members and candidates. From August 1980 to the end of January this year, nearly 7,000 people left the party. Also mentioned was the dangerous phenomenon of losing personnel and the need for steps to alleviate market difficulties.

New Legnica First Secretary

LD052200 Warsaw Domestic Television Service in Polish 2115 GMT 5 Feb 82

[Text] There was a meeting today of the executive of the PZPR Voivodship Committee and Legnica, with the participation of Central Committee Secretary Marian Orzechowski ind also head of the Central Committee Cadre Department, Maj Gen Tadeusz Dziekan.

The members of the voivodship committee executive were informed that the PZPR Central Committee Politburo accepted the resignation of Stanislaw Jasinski from the post of first secretary of the Legnica Voivodship committee and appointed as his successor Jerzy Wilk, head of the Ideological Department of the Central Committee, to the post of first secretary of the Legnica Voivodship committee and as member of the voivodship committee and its executive. The Politburo and the voivodship committee executive expressed thanks to Stanislaw Jasinski for his party activity to date.

Grzyb Chairs Health Conference

LD051428 Warsaw Domestic Service in Polish 1300 GMT 5 Feb 82

[Text] The socioeconomic plan, and the budget of the Ministry of Health and Social Welfare for this year is the main topic at a conference of the Commission for Protection of the Population's Health and Environment at the PZPR Central Committee. The objectives and tasks of health protection, such as basic health service, mother and child care, and elderly and invalid persons, which arise from the resolutions of the Ninth PZPR Congress, and the government program for overcoming crisis, are being discussed. In spite of the crisis, health protection constitutes one of the protected social objectives. The conference is being chaired by Zofia Grzyb, member of the PZPR Central Committee Politburo.

POLITBURO 'REPRESENTATIVE' ON PZPR MORALE

PM051203 Lodz GLOS ROBOTNICZY in Polish 29-31 Jan 82 p 3

[Henryk Sroczynski undated interview with PZPR Politburo representative Peluomocmik Jan Cofalka: "What Does Each of us Daily Contribute to the Party?"]

[Text] [Question] Comrade, how would you describe in one sentence the situation prevailing in the party?

[Answer] In one sentence, it is at the most possible to say that the situation in the Lodz party organization is determined by the very factors on which the community's mood depends...

[Question] Does this mean that attitudes to martial law also vary?

[Answer] Not quite. The majority of party members have adopted a positive attitude to the setting up of the Military Council of National Salvation [WRON] and have correctly assessed the meaning of this step. However, there are people who have either failed to understand or do not want to understand the reasons for the martial law decree.

[Question] According to those people, this happened at the behest of dogmatic and conservative forces in the party...

[Answer] This can be put differently -- those people detect reasons which led to the introduction of martial law only in connection with dogmatic forces. Well, they refuse to take into account some obvious facts -- a mass attack against socialism and the party and anarchist type activities in an already wrecked economic sphere. Nor do they take into account the fact that openly antisocialist and antiparty forces were skillfully manipulated by concealed ringleaders.

[Question] Meanwhile the situation in the party has also been affected by the state of supplies in the stores, the fear of the consequences of the introduction of new retail prices, uncertainty about people's jobs because of a lack of raw materials in some enterprises and, finally, shortcomings in the city economy relating to the problem of transport, for instance...

[Answer] But it is up to us to set these matters right. Furthermore, this is the main objective of the WRON's program and activities. That is why the main tasks now facing the party, all party organizations, PZPR members and people of good will are the organizing of large scale public support for the WRON, active participation in the implementation of the program proposed by it and close cooperation with military commissioners.

[Question] The problems of bringing former leaders to book is being mentioned in enterprises as the third factor affecting the mood in the party. What is the comrade's view on this matter?

[Answer] I believe that the trials of former leaders which are either already taking place or just beginning, as well as the announcement about the setting up of a state tribunal in the near future will help to dispel doubts and allay suspicions that the former party and state leaders have been interned in order to protect them from justice. In my view, there is only one way in which they can leave internment centers -- through a courtroom.

[Question] Comrade, you have mentioned that attitudes in the party toward essential matters now vary. This is probably a consequence of the fact that, at the time when martial law was introduced, the party was in the middle of discussions and was seeking different solutions....

[Answer] To put it in a nutshell, the martial law found the party in the middle of a debate. In general, we witnessed a strange paradox -- the party leadership and congress delegates were elected democratically, and later those delegates prepared a program during a democratic congress and elected a Central Committee also democratically; but when the Central Committee began to adopt decisions contrary to the decisions made by those who were pushing Poland toward disaster, and when it began to warn people against the consequences of unjustified strike action and against attempts to launch Solidarity on the path of political struggle, the people who had elected that new, worker body began to question its credibility. Mention was made of manipulation and failure to note the feelings of the "lower strata," that is, the party rank and file. We know where all this led the party -- to complete inability to take joint action. Meetings were merely continually held, resolutions were adopted, letters were sent and protests were made. Indeed, only one thing was wanting -- work and action.

[Question] And young activists have been blamed for this. They have been accused of being excessively keen of democratic methods in the party and of having been too ready to believe only in Solidarity's good intentions....

[Answer] It is not quite like that, even though these two features were characteristic of young activists. During the initial period of martial law we could indeed observe in the party friction between "young" members who lacked experience as far as party activities were concerned and "old" activists who had either resigned or failed to be elected but were the first to put themselves at the organizations' disposal. "Young" members detected in this not so much a threat to themselves but rather a possibility that the methods which had governed party activities in the past might be restored.

However, as illustrated by many examples, friction between these groups has led to the elaboration of common views in the course of joint work. the "young" are realizing that the fact that under martial law conditions the party is led from above is in no way due to any desire on the part of the party apparatus to gain control over elected bodies, and that this system has essentially only one aim, namely the restoration of the party's ability to take joint action. I repeat: It is a question not of taking over but of releasing the ability to act.

[Question] During our visits to enterprises as reporters we have gained the impression that a considerable proportion of the workers who are party members have become subdued as a result of the events which have taken place in recent years.

[Answer] I agree with you. This is a result of both the mistakes made by the Gierek team and the propaganda campaign conducted by Solidarity's extremist leaders. In addition, the bureaucratization of the activities of enterprise organizations has affected the situation. This is why the workers are passive and are awaiting further developments. However, martial law has created an opportunity for winning them over -- workers should feel in the party like masters of the house, not like guests.

[Question] Many remarks about the intelligentsia can now be heard. What is the comrade's view on this subject?

[Answer] In many cases martial law means to the intelligentsia the end of something, the shattering of certain hopes and the liquidation of an illusory freedom expressed through a demonstration of pro-Western attitudes and opinions, freedom to criticize socialism and so forth. However, some members of the intelligentsia supported Solidarity only because they believed that it would enable them to help reform Poland. It is both possible and necessary first of all to win back those members of the intelligentsia, especially since the economic reform opens prospects for them which they were seeking.

[Question] I will also ask you, comrade, about your assessment of the situation prevailing among the new generation.

[Answer] I believe that is is a difficult situation. Because of their inexperience and the hypocritical attitude to them, which prevailed during the Gierek era, young people have been especially susceptible to illusory slogans and mirages of a second Japan and a paradise in which people could live well without working. As far as the party is concerned, the problem of winning the young people back is a task commensurate with its struggle for survival, for its natural basis and for the future of socialism in Poland. Young people should be won over to party policy by means of persuasion, by creating prospects for advancement and entrusting them with responsible tasks.

[Question] It appears from your statements, comrade, that if the party wants to restore its authority among the public it must begin to work differently. But how?

[Answer] I believe that your question can be answered in one sentence -- we should work in such a way that the working people at different levels feel that they need the party, that it is interested in their daily problems and that it is their party. Obviously the problem of the activeness of the party itself, the problem of activating all its organizations and all its forces, is connected with this. In fact, the state of martial law should be utilized for purging party ranks, consolidating the party and engaging in offensive work.

[Question] Let us assume that primary party organization secretaries are quite familiar with their tasks and that they are willing to stimulate the activities of their organizations. Let us also assume that they...are not quite familiar with working methods. What can such secretaries be told?

[Answer] Every secretary should determine by name how many of his party members can always be relied on.

How many of his organization's members would be able to undertake work for the party and with the party, nothwithstanding and despite the immense bitterness which many party members feel, and how many of his members have joined the party in order to gain promotion, keep their position and so forth. Every secretary should lean on people who have not been broken by difficulties and who will be able to overcome any difficulties. It is also necessary to know what every comrade contributes to the party -- whether he merely contributes pertinent words and resounding postulates or whether he contributes deeds and work. Whether he will be able to persuade and to defend the party's stance or is prepared to repudiate it at any opportunity. Whether people who are not party members talk about him with respect or whether he causes trouble through his behavior. In this kind of work you cannot rely on directives and instructions. Work with people, among people and for people can become the main criterion for the assessment of every active party member, activist and secretary and a yardstick of his usefulness.

[Question] Comrade, as a Politburo representative, can you explain in the light of the above reflections the tasks facing the primary party organizations?

[Answer] These tasks can be set out under a few headings.

First, primary party organizations should participate in the implementation of the WRON program. National salvation committees are to be come a social basis of support for this program.

Second, it is indispensable to restore their ability to act in all communities.

Third, it is necessary to consistently reveal and fight against all hostile forces threatening the state.

Fourth, party organizations should actively concern themselves with matters connected with production, developing among party members a sense of responsibility for extricating the economy from the crisis and for their work. I believe that from the current month on it will be possible to introduce at primary party organization meetings the principle of constant monitoring of comrades' performance of their vocational duties.

Fifth, we must concentrate our attention on sociovocational problems and on care for the poorest people, supporting the activities of social commissions.

Sixth, it is necessary to fight against parasitism, speculation, sly behavior, soulless bureaucracy and so forth.

And seventh, we must pursue an active cadre policy, eliminating weak, ineffective and discredited people and firmly backing good and able people.

[Question] If we consider these tasks in the light of the primary party organizations' possibilities, we may wonder whether in view of their present structure they are able to act effectively.

[Answer] Both comrades from enterprise committees and from the primary party organizations themselves have drawn our attention to this problem. I agree with their opinion that in any big organization -- with 150 members -- it is difficult to maintain a personal relationship among members, that secretaries are unable to familiarize themselves with the problems of all the people concerned, that it is impossible to set tasks and convey information to them all and that it may be quite difficult to organize meetings. Therefore, what is acceptable are proposals aimed at setting up shift rather than section primary party organizations, which would be smaller but not too small and in which relations would be created which would make it possible to get to know every member better and, consequently, to utilize him in party work more effectively. We must be anxious to ensure that a link in the form of an understanding and acceptance of common objectives is established among party members. Furthermore, comrades should help one another in their work in support of the implementation of tasks set by their primary party organization.

An organization represents a guarantee that no individual will be left on his own in his struggle. So primary party organizations will fulfill the role assigned to them only if their tasks are preformed by the united bodies concerned with real problems of the working people and not by individual knights-errant.

COMMUNIST YOUTH UNION DISCUSSES CONGRESS

LD062132 Warsaw Domestic Service in Polish 1800 GMT 6 Feb 82

[Text] Today's plenum of the National Committee of the Communist Union of Polish Youth [KZMP], the first to be held following the introduction of martial law, discussed its activities in the current socio-political and economic situation and preparations for KZMP's constitutional congress. The congress will be held on 17 March, on the 6th anniversary of creation of the original KZMP, and organization with which the present KZMP will have ideological links.

The plenum emphasized that the policies of the KZMP had passed the test and would be continued. The union fights for the restoration of the PZPR's leading role. It resolutely opposes further concessions to class enemies. The completely groundless accusations, alleging that KZMP wishes to break up youth organizations such as the Union of Socialist Polish Youth were categorically rejected at the plenum. On the contrary: The union tries to support these organizations. The KZMP joints in actions that serve to stablilze and normalize the situation. Its members are to be found in civic patrols which ensure public law and order.

CZECHOWICZ MEETS WITH LODZ YOUTHS 5 FEB

Problems Discussed

LD052332 Warsaw Domestic Service in Polish 2200 GMT 5 Feb 82

[Excerpt] The problems of young people, setting up a family and building the future, dominated today's meeting which Tadeusz Czechowicz, member of the Politburo, first secretary of the Lodz party committee, had with representatives of the young people of Lodz. The young people, representing various groups -- school pupils and college students, working and rural youth -- spoke about the problems they had to cope with at work, at college and at school.

More on Meeting

LD060938 Warsaw Domestic Service in Polish 0200 GMT 6 Feb 82

[Text] Tadeusz Czechowicz, member of the Central Committee Politburo, chairman of the Central Committee Youth Commission and first secretary of the Lodz party committee, met yesterday with representatives of Lodz youth organizations.

The party, he said, attaches very great importance to the dialogue with young people. One must consolidate, particularly among the younger generation, the principles of law and order and respect for the state. One must also return to the traditions of the Polish youth movement, assimilating and continuing everything that was good in this movement.

JABLONSKI MEETS WITH SOCIALIST YOUTH UNION

LD052212 Warsaw Domestic Service in Polish 2100 GMT 5 Feb 82

[Text] The chairman of the Council of State, Henryk Jablonski, has met in the Belweder Palace with the heads of the main board of the Union of Socialist Polish Youth [ZSMP]. The chairman of the main board of the ZSMP, Jerzy Jaskiernia, presented a program for all-union discussion entitled "As Poland Is, So Is the Union."

During the meeting matters relating to the place, role and joint responsibility of young people for the state, the participation of young people in overcoming the crisis, and in the further development of the Polish People's Republic were discussed.

These questions were considered in the context of the present difficult and complex socio-political and economic situation of the country, on the basis of the ideological and political tasks implemented by the ZSMP and in relation to the experiences of the organization.

The deputy chairman of the Council of State, chairman of the Commission of Peoples Councils of the Council of State, Zdzislaw Tomal, took part in the conversation.

POZNAN PZPR, ZSL COMMITTEES MEET ON AGRICULTURE

LD051354 Warsaw Domestic Service in Polish 1200 GMT 5 Feb 82

[Text] The most important issues connected with the development of agriculture and the food economy this year and in future in Poznan Voivodship and matters connected with the working conditions and life of people living in the countryside today are the subjects of a joint plenary session of the PZPR Voivodship Committee and of the ZSL Voivodship Committee in Poznan.

Taking part in the session are Zbigniew Michalek, secretary of the PZPR Central Committee and Jozef Koziol, member of the Presidium and secretary of the ZSL Supreme Committee. It was stressed during the session that agriculture, despite the neglect up till now, has a chance to emerge speedily from the crisis and to contribute to a general improvement in the country's economic situation. However, the rank of an equal sector of the national economy in relation to industry must be restored for good to agriculture and to the food economy complex.

ZSL OFFICIALS DISCUSS ECONOMIC SITUATION

LD052232 Warsaw Domestic Service in Polish 2100 GMT 5 Feb 82

[Text] Problems of the political and organizational activity of the United Peasants' Party [ZSL] in the context of the socio-political and economic situation of the country were discussed at the national session of heads of the socio-political sections of ZSL voivodship committees. It was stressed that within the ranks of the party there is general understanding of the necessity of introducing martial law, as well as of the goals set my Military Council of National Salvation.

The directions of further improvement of the political and organizational activity of the ZSL in order to consolidate the ranks of the party and in order to improve the forms of inter party cooperation, above all at the level of the parish and village were discussed.

RAKOWSKI RECEIVES ECONOMIC ADMINISTRATORS

LD070004 Warsaw Domestic Service in Polish 2100 GMT 6 Feb 82

[Text] Deputy Premier Mieczyslaw Rakowski today received the heads of the Main Board of the Scientific Association of Organization and Direction [Towarzystwa Naukowego, Organizacji i Koerownictwa].

The representatives of the organization presented the current state of the association's activities in the context of a tradition going back over 60 years, along with a plan for active participation in reforming economic administration. The association intends to undertake broad propaganda and training activity in enterprises and works enterprises on the subject of the tasks and practical solutions that serve the introduction of economic reform. This aim is to be realized through the mediation of works circles which at the same time will fulfill the function of a system of early warning about possible threats connected with the introduction of economic reform.

AGRICULTURAL OFFICIAL VIEWS SHORTCOMINGS

LD062344 Warsaw Domestic Service in Polish 1600 GMT 6 Feb 82

[Text] As usual at this time of year preparations for spring field work, for spring sowing, are in full swing. In the present state of martial law what does the situation look like for this unusually important agricultural campaign? I discussed this subject with the director of the plant production department in the Ministry of Agriculture, Zenon Kazmierczak. Mr Director, perhaps first of all on the subject of the seed grain because this year the acreage to be sown with cereals is to be considerably enlarged, obviously that is a basic part in our farming.

[Begin recording] I think the present prices that exist on the free market for corn will provide the best incentive for farmers to increase the cereals acreage. I think the present year may be the one in which we exceed 8 million hectares in cereal cultivation. We would like during spring sowing -- obviously taking into account autumn sowing -- to sow at least 3.7-4 million hectares with spring grain. This area, 8 million hectares is necessary for the minimal cereal needs we require for animals and for the public. As far as preparations (in connection with) production: These are two groups of resources; namely those that come from agriculture and those that come from industry. Those from agriculture are primarily seed grain, planting potatoes, seeds for garden plants and others.

Unfortunately the very feeble procurement of cereals in general, including that of seed, means that in this spring we will probably have a lower yield of spring seed grain than in recent years. We anticipate that we will have at our disposal no more than 120-130,000 tons while normally we have over 200,000 tons. There is simply a lack of seed grain on the state farms. This causes a hold-up. That is also why we have initiated a whole series of decisions which will encourage the cultivation of seed graid. Above all, we went to direct a (large) portion of spring cereals to the flood victims. This is an obvious need.

In addition to this, we are introducing a new principle: Namely, for a farmer to be able to purchase a quintal of seed grain he is obliged to hand over (1.2) quintals of cereals for consumption. Obviously, this doesn't apply to those farmers who suffered the flood. At the moment the laboratories are at work, the seed [word indistinct] are working, we are gathering material, and I think that it will not be long before we also set the sale in motion.

As far as seed for plants and gardens are concerned, unfortunately today there are still severe shortages of certain varieties of vegetables, including onions, cauliflower, and carrots.

As far a fodder crops are concerned, with the exception of one variety -- that is alfalfa -- the needs will be met.

As far as potatoes are concerned, we anticipate that the basic needs should be met although it seems to us that there will be about 100,000 tons less than in previous years in comparison with the 1 million tons needed. These are the agricultural facts.

As far as all production of an industrial nature is concerned, such as fertilizers, means of protecting plants and also machines, I think that taking into account the supplies so far, there may be less fertilizer than we consumed in the previous year but the different many not be large; within the limits of 5 kgs per hectare of land farmed, with a use level of 185 kgs. As for plant protection: According to today's (production) we are still short of herbicides to combat weekds in cereals. In addition to this, there is a shortage of insecticide to combat pests, including potato pests, and there are difficulties in ensuring herbicides to combat weeds [word indistinct].

At the moment we are making efforts to pay for goods on outstanding contract.

Here the main problem is a lack of hard currency resources. We have approached the socialist countries which have offered to help. I think that in 2 or 3 weeks the situation will be much better and I hope that the basic needs in this area will be dealt with positively.

As far as the current state of machine maintenance is concerned, unfortunately the state of repair today is worse than it was at this time a year ago, more or less by about 6 or 8 percent. This stems primarily from a lack of spare parts and tires. Here there are also various actions underway to correct this situation. It seems to me that as far as spring work is concerned, the necessary machinery should be ready. [end recording]

CONFERENCE OF REGIONAL MILITARY COMMISSARS HELD

LD071900 Warsaw Domestic Service in Polish 1800 GMT 7 Feb 82

[Text] A conference of regional military commissars performing their duties at parish council and urban authorities' offices took place in Warsaw today. Experience was exchanged and suggestions were put forward in connection with the implementation of the tasks defined in the Sejm speech by Army Gen Wojciech Jaruzelski, chairman of the Military Council of National Salvation and chairman of the Council of Ministers. Much attention was paid to the implementation by local authorities and administrative bodies of the solutions suggested by the so-called operation groups which were in action in fall 1981. Emphasis was placed on the inadequate consistency and slow pace of the measures taken in this respect.

Proposals were formulated with regard to the elimination of instances of corruption and various irregularities which still occur. The functioning of administrative and economic management bodies was assessed and the results so far achieved in the necessary review of personal cadres in local areas were appraised.

The conference was also addressed by Lt Gen Tadeusz Hupalowski, member of the Military Council of National Salvation and minister of national economy, administration and protection of environment.

The conference was chaired and wound-up by Majgen Michal Janiszewski, member of the Military Council of National Salvation and head of the office of the Council of Ministers.

STATE TRIBUNAL DRAFT LAW TO BE SUBMITTED TO SEJM

LD061850 Warsaw PAP in English 1648 GMT 6 Feb 82

[Text] Warsaw, 6 Feb (PAP) -- A draft law on a tribunal of state is to be submitted soon to the Sejm Presidium.

The aim of setting up the tribunal of state is, firstly, to create constitutional responsibility as a particular form of responsibility connected with holding top posts in the state. So far, there has been no such institution.

Secondly, this form of responsibility is to supplement the principle aptly formulated by Gen Jaruzelski, the responsibility of everybody without an exception for his illegal deeds.

The third question consists in using such educational values of shaping political culture as openness and public control of the functioning of authority. At the same time, the drawing on legal tradition will deepen the society's legal awareness.

Finally, this is a formula which justifies the assertion that in the entire system of social responsibility everybody must be held responsible according to his functions and possibilities of action. Apart from the tribunal of state to examine constitutional responsibility, a constitutional tribunal ruling whether legal acts are in keeping with the fundamental law and other laws will also be set up. The foundation of both tribunals should be reflected in an appropriate clause in the Constitution.

As regards the question of the retroaction of law, it should be said that one can be punished only for the deed that at the moment of committing was forbidden by the liability to penalty. Penal responsibility can be ruled only under laws which were effective at the moment of committing the deed. When there is no such foundation, the tribunal of state could limit itself to ruling that the deed was committed not in keeping with the fundamental law, which has a clear political meaning.

RADIO, TV OFFICIALS' TRIAL ADJOURNED UNTIL 9 FEB

LD061852 Warsaw PAP in English 1652 GMT 6 Feb 82

[Text] Warsaw, 6 Feb (PAP) -- The first month of the trial of a group of former top radio and TV committee executives ended yesterday with the judge announcing a recess in the proceedings until February 9.

Yesterday the court heart explanations by Maciej Szczepanski, former head of the committee, concerning the breach of a number of import regulations.

The trial of the radio and TV officials has so far been devoted to explanations by the main defendant Maciej Szczepanski, who pleaded not guilty to the charges on which he is tried.

The former radio and TV chief thinks that he has found himself in the dock as a result of political scheming. He also claims that a slander campaign has been intentionally unleashed against him and that he was made to answer for the sins of others.

DAILY NOTES EMBEZZLEMENT BY GDANSK SOLIDARITY

LD051148 Warsaw PAP in English 1105 GMT 5 Feb 82

[From the press review]

[Text] Warsaw, 5 Feb (PAP) -- ZOLNIERZ WOLNOSCI today extensively quoted reports by the Solidarity Gdansk chapter's audit commission on the activity of the chapter's main board and Presidium between July 1, 1981, and October 30, 1981, to disclose embezzlement and violation of democratic principles by part of the Presidium, as an example of backstage activity within the Solidarity union.

The paper compared the Gdansk Presidium's doings revealed by the audit commission to those of the former radio and TV committee's management before August 1980. The paper also hinted that some members of the Gdansk chapter's Presidium adopted a chaotic style of work in order to be free in forcing their own concepts and unrestrained decisions.

The paper charged that embezzlement, disorder to shield undemocratic methods, and inconsiderate use of union funds and the like were "the backstage activities by those who termed themselves heralds of moral rebirth and of purging this country of corruption, waste, and nonchalance in disposing public funds." "And they had the money at their disposal for only a little more than a year," the paper added.

CENSOR WARNS AGAINST POLITICAL SLOGANS IN MAIL

LD061632 Warsaw Domestic Service in Polish 1600 GMT 6 Feb 82

[Text] The Main Censorship Office of the Ministry of Internal Affairs reports that it has been noticed during censorship activities that packages mailed from capitalist countries to Poland bear drawing or small pasted-on labels with a provocative political content. The Main Censorship Office informs that such parcels will be removed from the mail.

CITIZENS SURVEYED THINK MARTIAL LAW 'JUSTIFIED'

LD052324 Warsaw in English to Europe 2230 GMT 5 Feb 82

[Text] More than a half of the Polish people think that the Council of State's decision to introduce martial law in Poland was justified. That is the result of a public opinion poll run on 16 and 17 January by the Public Opinion Research Centre of the Polish radio and television. The exact figure was 51 percent, of whom 29 percent expressed that opinion in decisive terms. Only 19 percent of those polled said the decision to introduce martial law was decisively unjustified.

Due to the limited means of communications at present, the poll was held on a representative group of Warsaw city residents only.

REGISTRATION OF UNEMPLOYED MEN CONTINUING

3,600 in Katowice

LD061554 Warsaw Domestic Service in Polish 1500 GMT 6 Feb 82

[Text] Registration of unemployed men aged 18 to 45 years is continuing throughout the country. A general obligation to work has been introduced. According to preliminary estimates, about 5,000 persons in Katowice Voivodship should report to employment offices. In January over 3,600 men were put to work in the voivodship, mostly in the communal economy enterprises for loading and auxiliary work.

Rzeszow, Chelm

LD062000 Warsaw Domestic Service in Polish 1800 GMT 6 Feb 82

[Excerpts] Registration of unemployed men aged 18-45 years is taking place throughout the country in connection with the introduction of the general obligation to work.

Approximately 200 people who have not hitherto been employed or who have been out of work for a considerable period of time arrive daily at employment offices in Rzeszow. The department of employment and social affairs gave employment to more than 40 persons in Chelm during January.

Complaints have been lodged with the appropriate authorities against 29 persons who, despite having been given jobs, failed to commence work. In Lodz, 7,000 men have found themselves on the register of persons who have to commence work.

Progréss Reported

LD081006 Warsaw Domestic Service in Polish 0800 GMT 8 Feb 82

[Text] Registration of men not working anywhere is in progress throughout the country, in connection with the introduction of general compulsory work for men aged 18-45.

After the introduction of general compulsory labor, according to preliminary estimates the Katowice Voivodship, about 5,000 people should report to the department of employment. In January more than 3,600 men were directed to work, mainly in municipal economy enterprises for loading and ancillary work. So far, there is no problem in finding work in Katowice Voivodship. People not working as yet are reporting to employment departments, some on the basis of a personal summons. Examples of people leaving their jobs are rare.

The register compiled by the Department of Employment and Social Affairs in Lodz contains the names of 7,000 men compelled to undertake work. It is estimated that throughout the voivodshp there are about 11,000 men affected by the Council of Ministers' decree. All those listed in the register have received what is virtually an immediate summons to various factories or to municipal work.

Let me recall that, in line with the decree of the Council of Ministers, the offices responsible for directing labor should take into consideration, wherever possible, the vocational qualifications and wishes of the candidate as well as his personal and family circumstances and the possibility of working near his domicile.

NEW CUSTOMS TARIFF FOR IMPORTED CARS ANNOUNCED

LD071904 Warsaw Domestic Service in Polish 1800 GMT 7 Feb 82

[Text] An instruction issued by the minister of foreign trade introduces new customs duties for passenger cars imported from abroad by private individuals from tomorrow. The new customs tariff also applied to cars of Polish origin, Fiats 125P, 126P, Polonezes, Warszawas, Syrenas and Nysas. The duty for these cars will be Z100 per kilogram weight.

Cars assembled in Poland, such as Zatavas 1100P and Fiats 121P, are treated as cars of foreign origin.

The new tariff divides cars into high compression and gasoline [as heard]. The new rates burden the purchase of cars with high-compression engines to a much lesser degree, and details will be given in tomorrow's press.

The general principle of the new customs tariff is the reduction of import of cars from abroad and direction of purchasers' interest to the purchase of cars within the framework of the internal export. This concerns, on the one side, deceleration of the rapid growth of the number of cars in the country, and on the other, restraining the considerable outflow of hard currency from the country. It must also be borne in mind that, with the general regulation of prices, the previous duty rates would have stopped playing an economic role.

It is worth remembering that in the year 1980 individual purchasers imported from abroad 20,000 cars, and during last year 45,000. Even the increase in the customs tariff in July last year did not slow down imports. From July until the end of last year 123,000 cars were imported, that is more than in the whole year 1980.

CAR PRODUCTION PLANS, DIFFICULTIES REPORTED

LD051616 Warsaw Domestic Service in Polish 1400 GMT 4 Feb 82

[Text] The Bielsko-Biale small car factory has announced that this year's production plans call for the manufacture of 160,000 Fiats 126P, of which 79,000 will be exported. So far the supplies of raw materials cover 46 percent of the planned targets. This will make it possible to meet export targets only and to produce 3,000 Fiats 126P for the disabled and 4,000 Syrena [words indistinct] for the needs of agriculture.

The production of small cars has not been covered by the operational plans in the section [not further identified] rail and heavy vehicle transport. That is why there are serious difficulties in the supplies of raw materials and imported parts.

In January, due to shortages in imported supplies, the factory did not produce a single car for export.

COAL EXTRACTION, RAILROAD PROGRESS NOTED

LD061436 Warsaw Domestic Service in Polish 1200 GMT 6 Feb 82

[Text] The Ministry of Mining and Power Industry reports that total coal extraction yesterday amounted to 629,722 tons.

Normal work is being carried out during today's work-free Saturday throughout the state railway network. By 0600 36 freight trains had been received, including 98 coal trucks from Silesia for the Siekierki heat and power generating plant, and 60 coal trucks for the cement factory [location not given]

Also, 47 trucks filled with grain from Szczecin Voivodship have arrived and 14 trucks carrying cars made in Zeran have left Warsaw for the Gdansk coastal area.

FUEL NEEDS, SHORTAGES, PROSPECTS VIEWED

LD072220 Warsaw PAP in English 2000 GMT 7 Feb 82

[Text] Warsaw, 8 Feb (PAP) -- Throughout the 1970s the consumption of fuel and energy in Poland was growing by an average 4 per cent annually and it seemed that with her supplies of coal which covers 73 per cent of fuel needs Poland should not fear any shortages.

The crunch came in 1981 when supplies of fuels and energy dropped from 177 million tons to 160 million tons i.e. by 10 per cent. Simultaneously, it happened that Poland which for many decades had been an exporter of fuels and energy became an importer. The deficit recorded last year amounted already to some 13 million tons.

The effects of the present economic crisis will be felt in at least the next few years and will affect directly the Polish fuel and energy economy. It is estimated that only in 1984 will Poland be able to return to the level of fuels and energy consumption of 1980, and on condition that production of coal will be increased to 660,000 tons daily, of lignite to 60 million tons annually and the import of oil to some 16 million tons.

It is simultaneously estimated that in effect of structural changes in industry and rationalization of the use of fuels and energy, facilitated by the economic reform, Poland will be able to curb the rate of growth of its energy needs to 2.5-4 per cent in the years 1985-90, and to 2-2.5 per cent by the end of the present century. Consequently, the country's global needs for fuels and energy would amount in 1990 to 211-216 million tons, and in the year 2000 to 257-277 million tons.

LATEST CHANGES IN AIRLINE SCHEDULES ANNOUNCED

Tricity Air Links

LD051606 Warsaw PAP Maritime Press Service in Polish 1200 GMT 5 Feb 82

[Text] The tricity continues to maintain air links only with Warsaw. Despite the more expensive tickets, the number of travellers is relatively high. At present the Gdansk lot branch is preparing to hold charter flights for the Gdynia Dalmor [deep sea fishing enterprises]. These flights will be used to replace crews of fishing vessels in the Atlantic.

Flight Cancelled

LD061442 Warsaw Domestic Service in Polish 1400 GMT 6 Feb 82

[Text] The management of LOT Polish airlines informs that Monday's flight to Frankfurt on Main, scheduled for 0935, is cancelled.

GDANSK, LODZ TV STATIONS TO RESUME 8 FEB

LD061428 Warsaw PAP Maritime Press Service in Polish 1200 GMT 6 Feb 82

[Text] [No dateline received] The Gdansk and the Lodz television stations will resume their broadcasting activities on 8 February as the first regional stations in Poland.

The Gdansk local news bulletin "Panorama" will be broadcast, as before, between 1900 and 1930.

PEASANTS SELF-AID LEADERS MEETING IN WARSAW

LD051626 Warsaw Domestic Service in Polish 1400 GMT 5 Feb 82

[Text] The activities of parish cooperatives to facilitate the purchasing of grain crops and other agricultural produce and matters connected with the current activity of the

agricultural cooperative movement are being discussed today in Warsaw at a national conference of the peasant's self-aid leadership. These issues are being discussed against the background of the latest decisions relating to an increase in procurement prices, of the gain loan that has been announced and of the new principles governing the contract system, which is linked closely with the distribution of industrial means for agricultural production.

Since 1950 about 1.5 million hectares of agricultural land have been lost. At the same time the population of our country has increased by more than 10 million. For every inhabitant of Poland there is little more than half an acre of cultivated agricultural land. This is still an area which, if exploited intensively, can more than satisfy our food requirements. However, several conditions must be fulfilled. One of the most important conditions is the amelioration of about 3.5 million hectares of agriclutural land. The shortage of this land reduces plant production by about 4.5 million tons per year calculated in terms of grain.

LUBLIN FARMERS RECORD INCREASE IN FOOD SUPPLIES

LD052218 Warsaw Domestic Service in Polish 1600 GMT 5 Feb 82

[Summary] Farmers in Lublin Voivodship yesterday delivered 527 tons of fatstock which is a record for 1982. During the first 4 days of February a total of 1,294 tons were delivered, which approximately equals the amount delivered throughout October 1981. The increase in the deliveries of fatstock has resulted from the introduction of new prices which have encouraged the supply.

SUGAR BEET REFINING ENDS IN LOWER SILESIA

LD051646 Warsaw Domestic Service in Polish 1600 GMT 5 Feb 82

[Summary] The sugar refining season has been successfully completed at 12 sugar refineries in lower Silesia. A total of 2 million tons of sugar beet has been processed; 220,000 tons of sugar and about 1 million tons of byproducts have been produced. Repair and construction work at the enterprises has already begun.

SHCOOLS REOPEN, TERM TO BE EXTENDED

Curie University

LD061938 Warsaw Domestic Service in Polish 1700 GMT 6 Feb 82

[Text] The day after tomorrow students at all levels of study at the Marie Skladewska-Curie University in Lublin will be renewing their lectures and courses. The break in the activity of this educational establishment has lasted 8 weeks. In order to make up lost ground there the winter semester is being extended in certain departments from 13 March to 20 March in several institutes, and even to 30 March in the humanities department. No break between semesters is planned: Students will take their exams in between lectures and lessons. The summer semester will be extended to the end of June, and the summer session will be extended to 15 July.

Lodz Art Colleges

LD061444 Warsaw Domestic Service in Polish 1400 GMT 6 Feb 82

[Text] The Ministry of Culture and Art reports that studies are to be resumed at the Lodz state higher school of applied arts and at the state film, television and theater college on 8 February.

BRIEFS

PAPER RESUMES PUBLICATION -- Publication of the mass circulation agricultural newspaper "W. GROMADZIE ROLNIKA POLSKIEGO" [IN THE COMMUNITY OF THE POLISH FARMER] has resumed. This year's first issue will appear on 7 February. [Warsaw Domestic Television Service in Polish 1830 GMT 5 Feb 82 LD]

CEAUSESCU VISITS INDUSTRIAL UNITS IN BRASOV

AU051116 Bucharest AGERPRES in English 1030 GMT 5 Feb 82

[Text] Bucharest, 5 Feb (AGERPRES) -- Nicole Ceausescu, general secretary of the RCP, president of Romania, and Elena Ceausescu together with other members of the party and state leadership, started a working visit to industrial units in Brasov. The current working visit is devoted to the analysis of the way in which the tasks for 1982 and the entire quinquennium just as the measures and actions undertaken for ensuring a rise in economic efficiency, for turning out the planned physical and net productions all while administering the resources of materials, energy and fuel are being fulfilled. The first unit visited was the "Electroprecizia" enterprise of Sacele. The working visit of Romania's president to Brasov continues.

More on Visit

AU051951 Bucharest AGERPRES in English 1900 GMT 5 Feb 82

[Text] Bucharest, 5 Feb (AGERPRES) -- The Romanian party and state leader, Nicolae Ceausescu, made a working visit in the Brasov County on February 5. He was accompanied by Elena Ceausescu and Gheorghe Oprea. They examined the way how the tasks for 1981 were fulfilled and the measures needed for the efficient implementation of all provisions for this year and for the whole quinquennium. In the dialogue of Nicolae Ceausescu with experts and responsible factors, stress was laid on the need for Brasov, a county holding the first place in Romania with the production of tractors, lorries, internal branches, to make a greater contribution to the development of the material base, of the energy resources, to increasing the Romanian exports of industrial goods.

The first visited unit was the "Electroprecizia" enterprise of Sacele. At present, this important unit of the Romanian industry covers all demands of the national economy for car and tractor electric equipment. At the same time, it builds over 89 types of engines and 80 per cent of the production is being exported.

Visited next was the known lorry enterprise of Brasov. The RCP secretary general examined there together with the experts the way of fulfilment of the production tasks, the measures taken for the updating and diversification of the motor vehicle production in relation with the demands of the national economy and of the foreign partners. President Ceausescu was shown on the occasion new diesel engines of high power - ranging between 135 hp and 400 hp, with a fuel consumption by 50 per cent lower per transported ton, engines designed and built by the enterprise's experts, as well as several variants of updated lorries of various capacities.

The "Carpatex" cloth enterprise was then next unit visit by Nicolae Ceausescu. The discussion with the staff there focused on questions related to the turning to better use of the indigenous raw materials, improving the products' quality and observing all plan indices. The Brasov enterprise exports over 70 per cent of its cloth production to numerous countries, some of them with old tradition in this domain.

At the conclusion of the visit to Brasov economic units, Nicolae Ceausescu met the party active in the Brasov County. On the occasion, the Romanian head of state made a speech.

IRANIAN VICE PREMIER JASEMI ARRIVES 6 FEB

AU061959 Bucharest AGERPRES in English 1908 GMT 6 Feb 82

[Text] Bucharest, 6 Feb (AGERPRES) -- 'Abdollah Jasemi, deputy prime minister of the Islamic Republic of Iran, arrived in Bucharest on February 6 for a visit of friendship to Romania at the invitation of the Romanian Government. At the Otopeni Airport, the guest was welcomed by Emilian Dobrescu, deputy prime minister and chairman of the State Planning Committee, and by other Romanian officials.

IRAQI PRESIDENT HUSAYN RECEIVES CEAUSESCU ENVOY

AU072026 Bucharest Domestic Service in Romanian 2000 GMT 7 Feb 82

[Text] Messages were exchanged today in Iraq between Comrade Nicolae Ceausescu, RCP secretary general and president of the Socialist Republic of Romania, and Comrade Saddam Husayn, secretary general of the Arab Socialist Ba'th Party and president of the Republic of Iraq, who received the special envoy of the Romanian president, Ambassador Constantin Flitan.

The ambassador conveyed to President Saddam Husayn wishes for personal health and happiness, and for peace and prosperity for the friendly Iraqi people on behalf of President Nicolae Ceausescu. The president of the Republic of Iraq in turn conveyed sincere and profound thanks to Comrade Nicolae Ceausescu for the message received, and best wishes for health and full success, for well being and success for the friendly Romanian people. Held in an atmosphere of special cordiality, the meeting occasioned an analysis of the bilateral relations of friendship and fruitful cooperation which are continuously developing, following the decisions adopted by Presidents Nicolae Ceausescu and Saddan Husayn. The sides also discussed certain international issues of joint interest.

AUREL DUMA MEETS AUSTRIAN FOREIGN MINISTER

AU051430 Bucharest AGERPRES in English 0750 GMT 5 Feb 82

[Text] Bucharest, 5 Feb (AGERPRES) -- Aurel Duma, minister secretary of state at the Ministry of Foreign Affairs of Romania, had an interview on February 4 with Willibald Pahr, minister of foreign affairs of Austria, and conducted talks with Friedrich Bauer, director general for political affairs at the Ministry of Foreign Affairs.

During the talks the sides expressed satisfaction at the ascending course of the mutually advantageous cooperation between Romania and Austria and at the prospects of further expanding and deepening it on multiple planes. Opinions were exchanged on the occasion on current aspects of the international situation, especially on questions of European peace and security. The sides highlighted the need dor intensified efforts towards the cessation of the arms race, preventing of the deployment of further nuclear missiles in Europe and the withdrawal of the existing ones, resumption of the course of detente and collaboration on the continent. The joint wish was expressed that everything possible be done for a successful conclusion of the Madrid meeting, for the continuation of the process of building security and cooperation in Europe initiated in Helsinki.

ACTIVITIES OF DELEGATE TO PCF CONGRESS ENACHE

Addresses Solidarity Meeting

AU052038 Bucharest AGERPRES in English 1922 GMT 5 Feb 82

[Text] Paris, 5 Feb (AGERPRES) -- A delegation of the Romanian Communist Party, headed by Petru Enache, candidate member of the Political Executive Committee, secretary of the CC of the RCP, who is attending the proceedings of the 24th Congress of the French Communist Party (PCF), took part, on Friday, February 5, in a meeting of international solidarity, organized at the Creil Cultural Centre.

After conveying to the meeting participants, to all campaigners of the PCF a warm salute from the CC of the RCP, from Nicolae Ceausescu, the head of the RCP delegation referred to the good relations of collaboration between the RCP and PCF, strongly stimulated by the fruitful meetings and talks between Nicolae Ceausescu and Georges Marchais.

Approaching the main questions of international life, Petru Enache stressed that the Romanian Communist Party, Romania steadily act for averting the worsening of the international situation, for the resumption and deepening of detente, the building of security and peace in Europe and the world over, the accomplishment of general disarmament, nuclear disarmament in the first place, the building of a new world economic order, for freedom, independence and social progress. Emphasized were also the relations of collaboration between the RCP and the communist and workers, socialist, social-democratic parties, the national liberation movements, with other progressive, anti-imperialist political forces, with emphasis on the need for building a new-type unity in the international communist and working-class unity, in the struggle for the attainment of the peoples' fundamental aspirations, of their sacred right to freedom, peace and life.

The same day, the RCP delegation had talks with communist Senator Hugo Hernard, mayor of Trappes town, as well as with the members of the local section of the PCF, exchanging views and information on the activity and preoccupations of the RCP and PCF in various domains.

Meets Socialist Party Official

AU061958 Bucharest AGERPRES in English 1900 GMT 6 Feb 82

[Text] Paris, 6 Feb (AGERPRES) -- Petru Enache, candidate member of the Political Executive Committee, secretary of the CC of the RCP, met on February 6 Jacques Huntzinger, national secretary of the French Socialist Party [PS]. During the interview, information was exchanged on the current concerns and activities of the RCP and the PS in various domains, as well as opinions on the political situation in Europe and in the world, on questions of the international working-class movement. Reference was made to the good relations of collaboration between the RCP and the PS, to the particularly fruitful meetings and talks between Nicolae Ceausescu and Lionel Jospin, and the mutual wish was expressed to work for the steady strengthening and development of those relations, for the intensification of manysided collaboration and the deepening of the traditional friendship between Romania and France. The interview passed in a cordial atmosphere of warm friendship.

PREMIER VERDET RECEIVES IBRD OFFICIAL STERN

AU051949 Bucharest AGERPRES in English 1918 GMT 5 Feb 82

[Text] Bucharest, 5 Feb (AGERPRES) -- On February 5, Ilie Verdet, Romania's Prime Minister received Ernest Stern, first vice-president of the International Bank for Reconstruction and Development (IBRD), who is paying a visit to Romania. On the occasion, emphasis was placed on the good collaboration between Romania and the International Bank for Reconstruction and Development in the 10 years since Romania has been a member of this international body. During the interview, the results scored as regards economic projects in industry, transports and agriculture, financed out of IBRD financial resources were appreciated. At the same time, the ways of expanding the relations of collaboration with this bank were analyzed. An exchange of views was also made on the main international economic and financial-banking questions. The interview passed in a cordial atmosphere.

NEWSPAPERS CARRY REPORTS ON PRICE POLICY

AU071528 [Editorial Report] Bucharest ROMANIA LIBERA in Romanian on 1 and 2 February carries a 2-part article by Marian Dumitrescu totaling 4,000 words entitled "Significant Comparisons: Price Developments in Our Country and Abroad," pointing out that while food prices in Western countries increased considerably in recent years, in Romania they remained practically unchanged, despite increases in the price of raw materials and fuel, and in people's incomes. Bucharest SCINTEIA in Romanian on 2 February carries a 1,900-word article by Finance Minister Petre Gigea on "A Judicious Correlation and Controlled, Planned Preice Developments," stressing the need to correlate production costs with retail prices. While both above cited press articles, as well as some earlier articles, stress the necessity for a correct correlation between what goods cost to produce and the retail prices, specific goods and the amounts of any price increases are not given.

SUNDIC COMMENTS ON NONALIGNED SUMMIT VENUE

LD062216 Zagreb Domestic Service in Serbo-Croatian 1800 GMT 6 Feb 82

[Milika Sundic commentary]

[Text] On Wednesday, the Yugoslav Presidency formed a commission which will work on preparations for the seventh meeting of heads of state or government of nonaligned countries. Sergej Kraigher, president of the Yugoslav Presidency, heads the commission. Here is Milika Sundic:

Even before the election of the commission for the preparation of the seventh nonaligned summit, Yugoslavia had in recent months worked actively on making the Nonaligned Movement enter the third decade of its existence as well organized and as well prepared as possible. Let us recall some actions that Yugoslavia undertook in this connection: Sergej Kraigher's visit to Libya, Petar Stambolic's visit to Iraq, Veselin Djuranovic's visit to Algeria and Josip Vrhovec's tour of Africa. Yugoslavia has also been very active in the United Nations, where the non-aligned countries wage an almost daily struggle for the defense of the principle of equality and noninterference in internal affairs of independent countries. One of these struggles has just been won, as the Israeli annexation of the Golan heights was condemned.

The world situation in which nonaligned countries are making preparations for their seventh summit has probably not been more difficult in the past 20 years than it is today. The crisis in international relations has a very negative influence on the unity and action capability of the Nonaligned Movement.

There is no doubt that the situation is most complex in the Near and Middle East region, where the seventh summit should be held. Iraq, as the host of the coming conference, and Iran -- where, since the victory of the Islamic revolution the situation has been fluid -- are waging an exhaustive war. A big question is how long it is going to last. We also mean the overall complexity of the situation in this region, with discord in the Arab world, and, when it comes to the venue for holding the seventh summit, the demand submitted by Iran to Cuba -- coordinator within the movement -- that the conference of heads of state or government of nonaligned countries not be held in Baghdad. In all probability Iran did not decide to make that move without consulting some of the countries which support it in the war with Iraq.

The question of where the seventh summit will be held is too serious to be treated lightly. Something similar happened on the eve of the sixth conference in Havana, when demands were voiced that Cuba should not be the host of the conference, with the explanation that it did not adhere to the original pricniples of the policy of nonalignment, but instead followed a pro-Soviet policy.

Since the beginning of the armed conflict between Iraq and Iran, nonaligned countries as a whole have not come out with a statement declaring who is the aggressor. Neither has the United Nations, but it could not have done so. On the country, nonaligned countries have focused all their activity on persuading Iraq and Iran to start negotiations. Unfortunately, these efforts have proved unsuccessful.

Bearing in the mind the fact that the Nonaligned Movement has not come out in support of either Iraq nor Iran, it is logical to suppose that it will be even more difficult for it to declare itself in favor of changing the venue for the seventh summit. Such a declaration could have grave consequences for the unity of the movement. Precisely for this reason the Nonaligned Movement as a whole and every member country independently, will have to make additonal efforts to persuade Iraq and Iran to start negotiations. The warring sides should also make their contribution in this connection. It is their duty to do so in view of the significance of the seventh summit.

TWO DAILIES ATTACK ZERI I POPULLIT ARTICLE

DNEVNIK: 'Create Discord'

LD062010 Belgrade TANJUG in English 1908 GMT 6 Feb 82

[Text] Novi Sad, 6 Feb (TANJUG) -- Yugoslav daily DNEVNIK has accused Albanian propaganda of "being prepared to use every possible means in order to continue instigating irridenta" in Yugoslavia.

The paper, published in Novi Sad, the capital of Yugoslavia's Autonomous Province of Vojvodina, points out in a commentary that the Albanian party paper ZERI I POPULLIT has revealed the wish to create discord, cause new problems, and incite irredenta in Yugoslavia and to sow mistrust of it.

DNEVNIK's strongly-worded attack on ZERI I POPULLIT is motivated by the Albanian paper's coverage of the recent sessions of the League of Communists of Serbia Central Committee which discussed the province's status within Serbia.

The Albanian daily accused "greater Serbs" of "inflicting blows to other nations in Yugoslavia, especially the Albanians and the Autonomous Provinces of Kosovo and Vojvodina".

The largest Yugoslav constituent republic, Serbia, comprises Kosovo and Vojvodina as two autonomous provinces which enjoy complete equality in relation to the other federal units.

Albanian nationalists and irredentists staged unrests in Kosovo last spring. Later it was found that (?they had) in part been instigated and guided from Albania.

Enver Hoxha and other Albanian leaders upheld the irredentist demands for the establishment of a republic of Kosovo and its secession from Yugoslavia with a view to creating a "greater Albania."

The Novi Sad paper calls attention to the fact that Tirana has focused its propaganda especially on the communists in Serbia. It says ZERI I POPULLIT is aware that members of the League of Communists of Serbia come from amongst all the nations and nationalities living in this republic and that they constitute the "right barrier against penetration" of nationalism and irredentism.

Debates at the Central Committee of the League of Communists of Serbia have evinced democratic relations within the party and the possibilities of the free expression of one's views, points out DNEVNIK.

The course of the sessions was in part broadcast live, and all speeches in the debate were extensively reported by local TV stations.

VJESNIK: 'Grossly Interfering'

LD061422 Belgrade TANJUG in English 1326 GMT 6 Feb 82

[Text] Zagreb, 6 Feb (TANJUG) -- The Albanian Party of Labour paper ZERI I POPULLIT has been for years, just like the Albanian leadership, grossly interfering in Yugoslavia's internal affairs, even going so far as to mediate on Yugoslavia's independence and territorial integrity.

The Zagreb daily VJESNIK stresses the above in a commentary published in its tomorrow's issue. The paper adds that ZERI I POPULLIT undertakes a gross and unfounded explanation in relation to democratic discussions and dialogue in the Yugoslav society, apparently seeing there "the crisis and disintegration" of Yugoslavia.

Commenting latest anti-Yugoslav writing in the Albanian paper, VJESNIK states that ZERI I POPULLIT does this in keeping with a scheme.

The noise raised about Yugoslavia and Kosovo, VJESNIK stresses, is to serve "to cool tempers" in Albania itself and blur difficulties which have been for decades shaking the country of the neighbouring and friendly Albanian people enslaved by Enver Hoxha and his last supporters' orthodox policy.

The paper adds that behind all this are Enver Hoxha's dreams and unhealthy ambitions on "great Albania" on the basis of the Prizren League (a meeting held in 1878 in Prizren, in Kosovo, where the unification of all Montenegrin-Serbian, Greek and Turkish territories populated by Albanians into a single Albania was demanded.

VJESNIK stresses that "Prizren" and "San Stefano" times (the San Stefano treaty in 1878 launched the idea on "Great Bulgaria") already belong to the distant past.

"Isn't it for us -- neighbouring and friendly peoples of southern Europe -- much wiser to establish bridges of cooperation (not to "swallow" and "conquer" each other as ZERI I POPULLIT fears) and develop friendship. It is clear to Tirana, too, that such development of events, would be most beneficial to both countries, as well as to all the other Balkan peoples, the Zagreb VJESNIK writes in ending.

IRAN'S FOREIGN MINISTER VELAYATI VISITS BELGRADE

5 Feb Arrival

LD051910 Belgrade TANJUG Domestic Service in Serbo-Croatian 1828 GMT 5 Feb 82

[Text] Belgrade, 5 Feb (TANJUG) -- Dr 'Ali Akbar Velayati, Iranian minister of foreign affairs, arrived in Belgrade tonight. At Surcin Airport he was welcomed by Milos Melovski, assistant federal secretary for foreign affairs, who is serving as representative for the federal secretary, and other officials of the Federal Secretariat for Foreign Affairs.

The Yugoslav-Iranian talks which are scheduled for tomorrow morning will deal with a number of international questions and bilateral relations.

The arrival was also attended by Rahim Setudeh, charge d'affaires of the Iranian Embassy in Belgrade.

Kraigher Receives Velayati

LD061708 Belgrade TANJUG in English 1620 GMT 6 Feb 82

[Text] Belgrade, 6 Feb (TANJUG) -- Yugoslavia has expressed deep concern over the continuation of the armed conflict between Iraq and Iran and pointed to the necessity of halting this conflict without delay and settling the questions in dispute by means of negotiations.

President of the Presidency of Yugoslavia Sergej Kraigher told Iranian Foreign Minister 'Ali Akhbar Velayati here today that termination of the conflict between Iraq and Iran is closely connected with the strengthening of unity and effectiveness of the Non-Aligned Movement because of the extremely complex circumstances in the world.

Minister Velayati transmitted to Sergej Kraigher a message from Iranian President Khamene'i. The talks between Kraigher and Velayati are said to have been conducted in a "friendly atmosphere which characterizes relations between the two non-aligned countries".

Speaking about the preparations for the seventh non-aligned summit, the President of the Presidency of Yugoslavia recalled the agreement of the non-aligned at their sixth summit in Havana and ministerial conference in New Delhi.

In this connection the need was stressed for further contacts between Yugoslav and Iranian representatives as well as between other non-aligned countries. Kraigher and Velayati expressed satisfaction over the progress in Yugoslav-Iranian cooperation and mutual wish for this cooperation to be further promoted.

Talks With Melovski 6 Feb

LD061938 Belgrade TANJUG in English 1730 GMT 6 Feb 82

[Text] Belgrade, 6 Feb (TANJUG) -- Yugoslavia and Iran today stressed their mutual readiness to develop friendly relations and cooperation in all domains and to contribute, as non-aligned countries, to the further strengthening of unity and solidarity of the Non-Aligned Movement on the basis of the authentic principles of the policy of non-alignment.

Iranian Foreign Minister 'Ali Akbar Velyati and Assistant Yugoslav Secretary for Foreign Affairs Milos Melovski who replaces the currently absent federal secretary assessed their talks here today as very useful and expressed the belief that they would stimulate further strengthening of cooperation between the two non-aligned countries.

Minister Velyati highly evaluated Yugoslavia's positive role in international relations and consolidation of the Non-Aligned Movement as an independent factor in the world.

The Iranian minister especially emphasized the importance of the respect for the authentic principles of the policy of non-alignment and presented his government's stands on the forthcoming seventh summit of the non-aligned countries in the context of the Iranian-Iraqi war.

Milos Melovski said that Yugoslavia has been morally and politically supporting the Iranian revolution since its outset.

The Yugoslav official warned of the unfavourable development of international relations and stressed the importance of constant efforts by the non-aligned towards halting the deterioration of the international situation.

Within this context Melovski especially emphasized the importance of the seventh summit of the non-aligned in Baghdad being held as scheduled -- next September.

The nonaligned countries should deal with their mutual disputes by peaceful means on the basis of the principles of the U.N. Charter and the policy of nonalignment in order to strengthen their movement's unity, Melovski said.

General interests and objectives of nonalignment must be supplemented with separate interests of individual nonaligned countries, Melovski stressed.

Dr. Velayati, who arrived in Yugoslavia last night, left Belgrade today.

IRANIAN PARLIAMENTARY DELEGATION ARRIVES 6 FEB

LD061740 Belgrade TANJUG Domestic Service in Serbo-Croatian 1644 GMT 6 Feb 82

[Text] Belgrade, 6 Feb (TANJUG) -- An official delegation of the Islamic Republic of Iran arrived in Belgrade this afternoon. The delegation is headed by 'Abbas Duzduzani, member of the Iranian parliament and chairman of the committee for information. The delegation is to spend several days in Yugoslavia. During their stay the delegation will be received by Dragoslav Markovic, president of the SFRY Assembly, and Veselin Djuranovic, president of the Federal Executive Council. On those occasions the Iranian delegation will forward messages from the president of the Islamic Republic of Iran, Khamen'i, and Prime Minister Musavi to the SFRY Presidency and the Federal Executive Council.

At Surcin Airport the Iranian delegation was welcomed by Imer Pulja, member of the Federal Executive Council, his associates and representatives of the Federal Executive Council, his associates and representatives of the Federal Secretariat for Foreign Affairs. Also present at the arrival was (Rahim Sotudeh), charged'affaires of the Iranian Embassy in Belgrade, accompanied by the embassy staff.

REPORTAGE CONTINUES ON VRHOVEC AFRICA TOUR

Maputo Toast 27 Jan

LD282126 Belgrade TANJUG in English 1917 GMT 28 Jan 82

[Text] Maputo, 28 Jan (TANJUG) -- Yugoslavia and Mozambique have urged further efforts of nonaligned countries toward overcoming rising tensions in international relations.

The above common stand was put forth in the toasts exchanged yesterday evening at a dinner offered in honour of visiting Yugoslav Foreign Secretary Josip Vrhovec by his host, Mozambique Foreign Minister Joaquim Chissano. Vrhovec yesterday arrived in the official visit to Mozambique within his current African tour, encompassing also Kenya, Madagascar and Angola.

The official Yugoslavia-Mozambique talks opened on the first day of Vrhovec's visit to Maputo. During the talks, special accent was placed on the situation in the narrower geographic regions to which the two countries belong.

In his toast, Minister Chissano paid recognition to Yugoslavia for its historical consistency in supporting liberation movements in the world, particularly in the south of Africa.

The Mozambique minister said that the people of his country is optimistic that the difficulties caused by the conflict in the south of Africa will be overcome because, among other things, its struggle is supported by the Movement of Non-Alignment.

In reply to Minister Chissano's toast, Yugoslav Foreign Secretary Josip Vrhovec set out that a big event, the seventh non-aligned summit, is ahead of the Movement of Non-Alignment.

Vrhovec set out that Yugoslavia and Mozambique must, as must also other non-aligned countries, invest additional efforts to solve conflicts between individual members of the movement and reaffirm the authentic principles on which the movement is founded.

Josip Vrhovec said that Yugoslavia has no doubts that the people of Mozambique and the other peoples in the south of Africa will bring to victory their struggle for the preservation of independence.

The leading Mozambique daily NOTICIAS today writes that Vrhovec's visit precedes the seventh non-aligned summit in Baghdad and notes that Vrhovec's African tour is a part of Yugoslavia's contacts with other members of the movement in anticipation of the Baghdad summit.

Mozambique Communique Reported

LD292132 Belgrade TANJUG Domestic Service in Serbo-Croatian 1650 GMT 29 Jan 82

["Yugoslav-Mozambique Communique" -- TANJUG Headline]

[Text] Maputo, 29 Jan (TANJUG) -- Yugoslavia and Mozambique have most resolutely denounced the illegal occupation of Namibia and aggressive attacks by the racist regime of South Africa against neighboring countries, as well as the policy of racism and apartheid carried out by the regime in Pretoria.

The joint communique on the Yugoslav-Mozambique talks held during the visit by Josip Vrhovec, federal secretary and foreign affairs, to the People's Republic of Mozambique, also emphasizes that during the wide exchange of views on the international situation both sides confirmed their full support for SWAPO [South West African People's Organization] and the people of Namibia and pointed out the need to undertake measures to implement the United Nations plan for this territory contained in Resolution No 435.

During the 3-day stay of the Yugoslav delegation, much of the talks in Maputo was devoted to the problems of Africa, especially of its southern part.

In this connection, it was noted that this part of the world is becoming an increasingly dangerous hotbed of crisis which threatens peace and security in the region and further afield.

Special attention was paid during the talks to the importance and role of the Movement for Nonalignment in the solution of key international political and economic problems. Vrhovec and his host, Joaquim Chissano, foreign affairs minister of Mozambique, assessed that the policy of nonalignment had affirmed itself as a powerful and independent factor outside blocs and that it represents a powerful prop for the independence of peoples and countries and the only alternative to the bloc division of the world.

The two ministers emphasized the importance of stronger cooperation, solidarity and unified action by the nonaligned countries on the basis of the original principles of the policy of nonalignment and the need for the disputers and conflicts between the nonaligned countries to be solved by peaceful means in keeping with the principles of the United Nations Charter, the OAU and the Movement for Nonalignment.

The present general deterioration of the international situation is causing deep concern in Yugoslavia and Mozambique, especially as it is characterized by the increasingly frequent use of force and interference in the life of independent sovereign countries. The instability in the world is also due to the intensified arms race, the failure to solve global crises and the phenomena of new hotbeds of crisis, as well as to the constantly deepening gap between the north and the south and to the increased tension in relations between the great powers and blocs.

The two sides also expressed support for the efforts and initiatives to transform the Indian Ocean into a zone of peace. They extended support to the PLO and sharply denounced the recent annexation of the Golan Heights by Israel. In this context, the two sides expressed themselves in favor of a peaceful and just solution of the world crises in order to enable the peoples to exercise their sovereign rights, to be independent and to decide their fate by themselves.

Discussing the situation in international economic relations, the two sides expressed serious concern about the increasingly difficult position of the developing countries, pointing out the importance of stronger mutual economic cooperation between the nonaligned and other countries.

Yugoslavia and Mozambique are also prepared, together with other countries of the movement, to closely cooperate in the preparations for the seventh summit meeting of the nonaligned which is to be held in Baghdad.

During the Vrhovec-Chissano talks, a wide exchange of views was carried out about bilateral relations, noting that they were developing successfully and growing stronger. Mutual interest was expressed in more diversified economic cooperation and support was expressed for the initiatives of the Yugoslav economic organizations to actively participate in the economic development of Mozambique. It was noted that such possibilities existed in the field of investment construction, energy, communications, building, geology and agriculture, as well as in regional projects contained in the new program of development of Mozambique in the period 1980-1990.

On the Yugoslav side, the official talks were also attended by: Ignac Golob, assistant federal secretary for foreign affairs; Zeluko Jeglic, SFRY ambassador to Mozambique; and Jovan Kostic, adviser in the Federal Secretariat for Foreign Affairs. On the Mozambique side, the talks were also attended by: Jose Luis Cabaco, minister of information; Ambassador (Sharfudine Khan), head of Directorate for Europe and North America in the Foreign Ministry; Ambassador (Murade Isac Murargy) and other personalities.

Meets Kenyan Foreign Minister

LD051906 Belgrade TANJUG in English 1807 GMT 5 Feb 82

[Text] Nairobi, 5 Feb (TANJUG) -- Yugoslav Foreign Secretary Josip Vrhovec and Kenyan Foreign Minister Robert Ouko discussed here today the activity of non-aligned countries within the preparations for the seventh non-aligned summit. They pointed to the need for intensifying efforts for the elimination of the global world crisis and particularly for the peaceful solving of conflicts among non-aligned countries.

The two ministers agreed that the growing gap between north and south is one of the biggest sources of world instability and stressed that its further deepening could cause sharper political confrontations in the world.

Vrhovec today also conferred with Kenyan Industry Minister Waiyaki about the expansion of Yugoslav-Kenyan economic and industrial cooperation. They also discussed certain concrete projects of Kenya's development particularly in the field of agriculture, energy and telecommunications and the deliveries of industrial equipment.

Departs Kenya 6 Feb

LD062158 Belgrade TANJUG in English 1954 GMT 6 Feb 82

[Text] Nairobi, 6 Feb (TANJUG) -- Yugoslav Federal Secretary for Foreign Affairs Josip Vrhovec tonight completed his visit to Kenya -- the last leg of his two-week tour of African countries which also included Angola, Mozambique and Madagascar. Vrhovec conveyed to the heads of state of the four countries messages from President of the Presidency of Yugoslavia Sergej Kraigher expressing desire for the promoting of bilateral relations and presenting an assessment of the current international situation.

President Kraigher's messages stressed in particular the need for intensifying the non-aligned countries' activity, especially in the period preceding the seventh nonaligned summit in Baghdad next September.

During his African tour Vrhovec made a stopover in nonaligned Tanzania where he had talks with Foreign Minister Salim A. Salim.

Vrhovec's talks with the foreign ministers and leaders of the five African countries manifested the complete identity of assessments of the present deteriorated situation in the world which, Vrhovec and his hosts warned, is characterised by the use of force, interference and bloc rivalry. The talks reflected complete agreement as to the [words indistinct] efforts on the part of the Movement of Nonalignment, including those two overcome the crises and conflicts between the movement's members.

Vrhovec and his hosts also expressed the hope that the obstacles being placed by the industrialised countries of the north in the way of the opening of global negotiations would be removed, thus creating prospects for establishing a new, just international economic order.

Return to Belgrade 7 Feb

LD072224 Belgrade TANJUG in English 2006 GMT 7 Feb 82

[Text] Belgrade, 7 Feb (TANJUG) -- Preparations for the coming seventh nonaligned summit in Baghdad and the promotion of bilateral cooperation were the principal subjects of the talks Yugoslav Federal Secretary for Foreign Affairs Josip Vrhovec had with African leaders during his tour of the continent.

Josip Vrhovec arrived here this evening after visiting Angola, Mozambique, Madagascar and Kenya. He also made a stop off in Tanzania.

In the talks with the African leaders, special attention was devoted to the prospects of further promoting bilateral relations both in the political and economic fields, and to the political and economic situation in the world.

Vrhovec handed to his hosts messages from President of the Presidency of Yugoslavia Sergej Kraigher expressing hopes for the further development of bilateral relations.

The messages also assess the international situation and point out the importance of the stepped up activity of the nonaligned countries on the international political scene.

FEC'S ZVONE DRAGAN LEAVES FOR VISIT TO U.S.

LD071458 Zagreb Domestic Service in Serbo-Croatian 1400 GMT 7 Feb 82

[Text] Zvone Dragan, vice president of the Federal Executive Council, left for the United States today at the invitation of the U.S. Government. The visit is a continuation of regular high-level contacts between the two countries. Zvone Dragan will discuss with his hosts ways to promote overall Yugoslav-U.S. relations. It is also planned that he should be received by U.S. Vice President George Bush.

LJUBICIC RECEIVES FRENCH NAVAL CHIEF 5 FEB

LD051426 Belgrade TANJUG in English 1338 GMT 5 Feb 82

[Text] Belgrade, 5 Feb (TANJUG) -- The Federal Secretary of National Defense General of the Army Nikola Ljubicic, received in the Federal Secretariat for National Defence today the chief of the General Staff of the French Navy, Admiral Lannuzel, who, as head of a French Navy delegation, is guest of the Yugoslav Navy. The talks passed in a cordial and friendly atmosphere.

Admiral Lannuzel was received today also by the chief of the general staff of the Yugoslav's People's Army, Admiral Branko Mamula.

KRAIGHER SENDS MESSAGE TO CEAUSESCU ON CSCE

LD051634 Belgrade TANJUG in English 1610 GMT 5 Feb 82

[Text] Bucharest, 5 Feb (TANJUG) -- Presidency of Yugoslavia President Sergej Kraugher has sent a message to Romanian President Nicolae Ceasescu. The message relates to the further course of the Madrid meeting of the Confernce on European Security and Cooperation and current questions regarding disarmament in Europe.

The message was today delivered by Charge D'affaires of the Yugoslav Embassy in Bucharest Milan Markinkovic to Romanian Foreign Minister Constantin Oancea.

POBJEDA REPORTS EXPLOSION AT RADIO BUILDING

AU051515 Titograd POBJEDA in Serbo-Croatian 28 Jan 82 p 5

[M.L. report]

[Text] At about 1945 hours the day before yesterday, an explosion occurred in the courtyard of the Titograd Radio-Television Building which shattered some glass in the windows of an ancillary single-story building.

According to the announcement of the Secretariat for Internal Affairs, teams of experts of the Secretariat for Internal Affairs examined the scene immediately after the event. As far as is known at present, it was a case of a primitive device made up of explosive in commercial use (vitezit 20), sticks [stapina] and a detonator.

According to the latest findings, the device was thrown from outside over the single-story building.

Security personnel have taken all the necessary measures so that the perpetrators of this deed may be identified as soon as possible.

KRAIGHER CHAIRS ECONOMIC STABILIZATION MEETING

LD052332 Belgrade TANJUG Domestic Service in Serbo-Croatian 1613 GMT 5 Feb 82

[Text] Belgrade, 5 Feb (TANJUG) -- Members of the commission of the federal social councils for the problems of the economic stabilization chaired by Sergej Kraigher, discussed today topical issues of the functioning and complementing the monetary-credit and banking system. The relations in this sphere, as assessed, are still to a considerable extent outside the influence of associated labor and economic laws. It was stressed that it is necessary to create conditions which will enable workers in associated labor to become masters, by implementing the right to work with social resources, of all the money transactions and institutions of the monetary and credit system in order that the implementation of the constitutional position of workers in associated labor and more efficient implementation of the economic stabilization policy be ensured.

It was stressed in the debate that it is necessary to implement the relevant coordination of some existing regulations and instruments of the credit and monetary policy as this will contribute to a more efficient overcoming of the difficulties noted in this sphere. It was also pointed out that the control functions of the relevant state and self-managing organs need to be strenghened in preventing inflationary financing, inefficient use of resources and combatting of other forms of financial lack of discipline. The commission believes that it is necessary to ensure as soon as possible the implementation of the conclusions of the federal social councils on rationalization and improvement of the entire mechanism of the system of payments. It was particularly stressed that all solutions in this sphere should contribute to encouraging self-managing pooling of labor and resources in line with the principles of joint receipts and income.

POLITIKA: CANDIDATES APPROVED FOR FEDERAL POSTS

AU051215 [Editorial Report] Belgrade POLITIKA in Serbo-Croatian on 28 January on page seven, in its "Dairy" column, carries three brief reports, totaling 300 words, stating that at their sessions "yesterday," the presidiums of the Vojvodina provincial and the Bosni-Hercegovina and Macedonian Republican SAWP conferences "expressed agreement with and supported the SFRY Presidency's proposal nominating Milka Planinc as candidate for the post of president of the Federal Executive Council; Lazar Mojsov as candidate for the post of federal secretary for foreign affairs; Stane Dolanc as candidate for the post of federal secretary for internal affairs; and Adm Branko Mamula as candidate for the post of the federal secretary for national defense."

POLITIKA REPORTS DATES FOR DELEGATIONS ELECTIONS

AU072123 Belgrade POLITIKA in Serbo-Croatian 4 Feb 82 p 5

[Text] TANJUG -- The activities in preparation for the elections of delegations and delegates have now entered the final stage. The conferences preparing for the nomination of candidates are being held by the basic self-managing organizations and local communities throughout the country. They are discussing the current economic stabilization problems and the tasks in further developing the socioeconomic relations and fulfilling the medium-term development plans.

The elections for delegations of the basic organizations of associated labor will be held in Slovenia on 11 March, in Macedonia one day later, in Montenegro on 10 and 11 March and in Croatia from 15 to 20 March. The same elections will be held in the Socialist Republic of Serbia, the Socialist Autonomous Province of Vojvodina and the Socialist Autonomous Province of Kosovo on 18 and 19 March, and in Bosnia-Hercegovina on 19 March. The elections for delegations of local communities will also be held in those days: In the socialist republics of Serbia, Bosnia-Hercegovina and Croatia on 21 March and Montenegro, Macedonia and Slovenia on 14 March.

FEC'S IKONIC VIEWS BALANCE OF PAYMENTS DEFICIT

LD051344 Belgrade TANJUG in English 1309 GMT 5 Feb 82

[Text] Belgrade, 5 Feb (TANJUG) -- Vice President of the Federal Executive Council [FEC] (government) Branislav Ikonic has stated that the marked improvement in the country's balance of payments, with the deficit reduced to 750 million dollars compared to the 1.8 billion planned for 1981, did not take place accidentally.

"This is indicative of the effort by the country's entire economy to embark upon an expansion of exports", pointed out Vice-Premier Ikonic in an interview with the Belgrade weekly NIN. He expressed the confidence that the planned real increase in exports of 8.5 percent -- 12 per cent to the convertible currency area -- was ambitious but could be achieved.

Ikonic set forth figures indicating that Yugoslavia's balance-of-payments deficit with the convertible currency area had been reduced from 2.4 billion dollars to 1.4 billion.

This was beyond the expectations, as a 1.5 billion dollar deficit in payment accounts with the area was originally forecast. On the other side, a 650 million dollar surplus (instead of a 300 million dollar deficit) was achieved in trade with the clearing agreement area, consisting largely of East European countries.

A fortunate circumstance for Yugoslavia is that its trade deficit is to a large extent covered by considerable foreign currency revenues from invisible trade, Vice-Premier Ikonic stressed. He underlined, however, that "commodity exports are nevertheless most essential for a lasting balance-of-payments stability".

The conviction that Yugoslavia is in a position to overcome its economic difficulties is gaining ground amongst its partners abroad, Vice-Premier Ikonic emphasized. He concluded by saying that "in our conditions there can be no stabilization of balance of payments at a high rate of inflation" and that the combating of inflation and further improvement in the balance of payments should therefore proceed side by side.

POLITIKA ON 'DISAGREEMENTS' ABOUT OIL IMPORTS

AU071818 Belgrade POLITIKA in Serbo-Croatian 3 Feb 82 p 9

[Dusan Tesic report]

[Summary] A recent disagreement between the Yugoslav oil importers and the National Bank of Yugoslavia on implementing the law on temporary measures to provide foreign exchange for imports of oil, oil products and coking coal from the convertible currency area in 1982 has further exacerbated the problems in supplying the Yugoslav market with oil and oil products. According to the law, which was adopted in 1981 and which obligates the republics and provinces to allot 10.52 percent of their earned foreign exchange for imports of crude oil from the convertible currency area, in January 1982, the republics and provinces should have provided a total amount of $188 million for importing about 600,000 tons of crude oil, which would have been sufficient to meet the demand for oil products in January. Instead, only an amount of $6 million was provided in January.

The oil importers discovered certain shortcomings in the aforementioned law and brought them to the attention of the National Bank, but considerable time was spent in eliminating these shortcomings, and consequently the oil imports were interrupted for that period. In the meantime, the importers asked their commerical banks to file letters of credit for oil imports with foreign banks; but because these credits were not backed by guarantees from the national bank, the foreign oil exporters refused to load oil tankers for Yugoslavia. The fact is that the national bank could not use its foreign exchange reserves to guarantee these letters of credit unless it was prepared to damage the country's reputation with the International Monetary Fund and violate the pertinent international regulations.

Consequently, the Federal Executive Council intervened by making available a sum of $100 million and instructed the Federal Committee for Market and Prices to divide it among the republics and provinces. Because this sum was insufficient, the Federal Executive Council nevertheless ordered the National Bank to issue the necessary guarantee to the commerical banks involved to resume oil imports. In January, Yugoslavia achieved good export results and this is the best guarantee that sufficient foreign exchange will be found for oil imports, but "the republics and provinces should be more disciplined in implementing the aforementioned law."

Ten days ago, the Jugopetrol organization announced that three tankers carrying a total of 150,000 tons of crude oil have left Middle East ports for Yugoslavia. However, it has turned out that only one tanker carrying 60,000 tons of crude oil has left Iraq for Yugoslavia.

As a result of all these disagreements, the Rijeka oil refinery has already stopped its production operations and the Pancevo oil refinery will stop tomorrow. The Bosanski Brod refinery still operates because it has a reserve stock of some 10,000 tons of crude oil. It is anticipated that the tanker carrying oil for the Pancevo refinery will arrive on Saturday. The Sisak oil refinery processing crude oil from Yugoslav oil fields continues to operate regularly.

PRESEVO OFFICIALS RESIGN; RADIO STATION PLANNED

LD052110 Belgrade TANJUG Domestic Service in Serbo-Croatian 1745 GMT 5 Feb 82

[Text] Presevo, 5 Feb (TANJUG) -- Durgut Krosnica, president of the municipal League of Communists conference in Presevo, submitted his resignation to the above post at today's session of this party forum, believing that he too bears the responsibility for the situation which has arisen under the conditions of the activity by enemy irredentist forces. Siliman Abedini, president of the Presevo Municipal Assembly, also indicated that he would resign for similar reasons and he stressed that his decision was irrevocable.

The session began with an assessment of the political security situation in Presevo municipality, presented by Djordje Stanojkovic, secretary of the municipal League of Communists committee. He stressed -- and the speakers in the debate agreed with him -- that the situation was a complex one and that the enemy continued to be active.

Following the demonstrations in Pristina in March last year intensive political activity has been set in motion in Presevo because it has been known that some Presevo students too had been among the demonstrators at the Kosovo capital. The initial action has yielded results but later, however, smugness and apathy have arisen.

The enemy is making use of such a climate; he infiltrates himself skillfully and has inflicted great political damage to Presevo and this area in the past few months. The enemy has made himself known through leaflets, through written slogans and in other ways. Therefore, 11 members have been expelled from the League of Communists; some have been given prison sentences, etc.

In the discussion and adoption of the assessment on the political security situation, the Presevo Municipal League of Communists conference today manifested a feeling of responsibility for the situation arisen in the past few months as well as its readiness to fight even more decisively against the enemy and to nip in the bud all enemy actions.

It was also stated that in the struggle against the enemy genuine and timely information will represent a lethal weapon. In order to contribute to this, it was decided that Presevo will have its own local radio station soon.

Rista Mladenovic, executive secretary of the Presidium of the Serbian League of Communists Central Committee, also spoke at the session at which several speakers in the debate advocated open ideo-political differentiation.

He stressed that the enemy had made use of the lack of vigilance and temporary passive political attitude which had come occurred from smugness about the initial results. He advocated that at the elections for delegate assemblies, the best communists and self-managers be elected who will make a greater contribution to the differentiation and to the creation of a favorable political climate. In addition, the Presevo League of Communists and all working people and citizens of this municipality will have to work more significantly for the consolidation of the sociopolitical self-managing relations and for a speedier economic growth of this economically underdeveloped municipality in the Socialist Republic of Serbia.

'LOCAL RADIO STATION' FOR PRISTINA UNIVERSITY

AU072027 Belgrade POLITIKA in Serbo-Croatian 4 Feb 82 p 8

[TEXT[Pristina, 3 Feb (TANJUG) -- Within the framework of efforts to ensure the best possible organization and provide the best possible equipment for the Pristina University Center, work will soon begin to set up a local radio station within that institution for the needs of residents of the student dormitories and users of the student dining hall.

KOSOVO YOUTH ORGANIZATION EXAMINES METHODOLOGY

LD052300 Belgrade TANJUG Domestic Service in Serbo-Croatian 1815 GMT 5 Feb 82

[Excertp] Pec, 5 Feb, (TANJUG) -- A conference of the presidents and secretaries of the municipal youth organizations, which started in Pec today, is devoted to the ways of improving the methodology and contents of work of the organizations and organs of the League of Socialist Youth of Kosovo. At this juncture, at the height of the political offensive launched by all the progressive forces with the League of Communists at their head, this is one of the most crucial questions facing the Kosovo youth organization, especially if we bear in mind the fact that for years this sociopolitical organization was eroded by forum-type meetings for meetings' sake, poor and one-sided contents of work, superficial approach to the problems of the young generation, the fact that the young were uninformed, absence of the genuine forms of ideological and educational work and the totally passive attitude of the basic youth collectives. The consequences of all this, as events have shown, was that a section of the young generation was left outside the mainstream of our society and, failing to interpret correctly the socialist self-managing social processes, it came to be affected by a nationalist, antisocialist and hostile ideology.

Consequently, the league of socialist youth of Kosovo is faced with the most complex and difficult tasks set by the present social reality in the province, the program of action of the Kosovo League of Communists Provincial Committee and the LCY's political platform on Kosovo, that is, how to restore the trust of the young in their own organization, to devise new forms of rallying the young together, of involving them and of restoring the ranks of the organization those young people who were attracted and manipulated by the enemy from the positions of Albanian nationalism and irredentism because they were deluded, ignorant and uninformed.

PRISTINA COMMUNISTS ATTACK IDLENESS IN COAL MINES

AU061636 Belgrade Domestic Service in Serbo-Croatian 1400 GMT 6 Feb 82

[Text] Industrial production in Pristina last year was as much as 10.8 percent below the plan. Production in industry, the leading economic branch of the Kosovo capital, has been stagnating for 3 years. Why? A reply to this question was made at a session of the communal committee of the League of Communists today. Milisav Minic reports:

This was one of a number of political gatherings which reached the conclusion that idleness was the number one disease of the Kosovo economy. It was even heard today that in some collectives, communists protect the idlers, which is a peculiar paradox.

There was a surprise over another fact, the latest presented at the session of the communal committee of the League of Communists of Pristina today. Last night, 16 leading people of the Belacevac coal mine illegally moved into newly constructed apartments in Pristina. They are all communists and they are all in leading jobs at the large strip mine. They have not been working long in the collective, and they moved into the apartments allocated to those who have been waiting for 10 or 20 years.

The example is unbelievable, but it reflects a general situation in this province in which the political situation caused by the demonstations in March and April last year, and especially the disturbed relations among nationalities, very much detract attention from economic problems. All the discussions of economic trends indicate that irresponsibility and opportunism disturb the unity of action in the struggle for a better work organization, better utilization of capacities and in increase in productivity.

A demand was made at this session, too, to initiate general social action for more and better work and for the responsibility of those responsible for a better economic performance. It is illogical that the Kosovo coal mines last year produced 1.4 million tons of coal less than in 1978. The chief reason for such great stagnation in coal production is idleness. Therefore, the Communal Committee of the League of Communists of Pristina cncluded that the state of consciousness should change more rapidly, especially among the 22,000 members of the League of Communists who, being a vanguard, must prove themselves through work, creativity and unity of action.

SLOVENE PRESIDIUM DISCUSSES LANGUAGE MIGRANTS

AU061949 Belgrade POLITIKA in Serbo-Croatian 2 Feb 82 p 6

[TANJUG report]

[Text] The Presidium of the Central Committee of the League of Communists of Slovenia at its session yesterday under the chairmanship of Franc Popit thoroughly examined the ideological problems connected with the current discussions about the Slovene language. The introductory report on these problems was submitted by Franc Setnic, secretary of the Presidium of the Central Committee of the League of Communists of Slovenia, and his positions were endorsed and supplemented in the subsequent discussion. On the basis of the introductory report and the discussion, a special working group will shape the directives for further actions of the communists in solving the problems of the Slovene language.

Conditions for the Thriving of Unitarian and Chauvinist Excrescences

In his introduction, Fran Setnic stressed that appropriate and continued linguistic education at all levels of the education and training process, a systematic publishing of expert literature and a successful development of linguistics on the one hand and the development of the broadest awareness of the values of the Slovene language on the other are an elementary integral part of Slovene culture and independence. However, the struggle for the independence of the Slovene people should on no account be linked only with the language problem. The Slovene language is now developing amidst a comprehensive social development, along with rapid social changes, under new conditions of organized life and in complex contradictions of contemporary life. Precisely for this reason, it is accompanied in public language culture facts which may have a detrimental effect on the language unless individuals or groups regard it as dialectically dependent on overall socioeconomic development.

"Conditions are being created for attempts to make various harmful unitarian or linguistically chauvinist excrescences thrive outside real language culture. The first such excrescence is bureaucratic centralism which includes attempts to reassert the old chauvinist 'integral Yugoslavism,' against which we were often warned by Kardelj, following Cankar. He saw in it a tendency to negate the existence of the Yugoslav peoples and to assert the new 'Yugoslav nation.' Another is bourgeois or clerical nationalism which advocates the 'purity' of language, using it as a cloak to cover up antisocialist interests and privileges or to protect various egoistic ones. I believe it was established long ago that the interest of nationalists in the language concentrates primarily on the problem of foreign and borrowed words, above all from Serbo-Croatian, but the matters which really present contemporary language problems -- such as the development of the language in step with the modern development in the world and in our country, stylistics, logic and so forth -- attracts little of their attention," Setinc pointed out.

Franc Popit stressed that language awareness and culture must become everyone's property, a movement of the masses who jointly with science alone can shape appropriate Slovene terminology, so that we may be able to express new achievements, new relations, in brief, new times, in our "lively" and pithy language" (oton zupancic).

Workers From Other Republics Are No "Newcomers"

Problems of internal migration in Yugoslavia were also discussed during the session. The language of communists treats this migration not only as an objectively necessary process but also as a positive process whereby people and nationalities get acquainted, draw together and create unity in the building of socialist self-manging federal and nonaligned Yugoslavia.

"The workers from other republics in Slovenia are no 'newcomers,' but also according to the Constitutiion are equal workers in associated labor and citizens of the SFRY. Their attitude toward culture and the languate is conditioned by their socioeconomic positions: The worse this position is, the less they feel like self-managers and withdraw into themselves. At the same time in this case they feel less at home in the Socialist Republic of Slovenia, and Slovene culture and the Slovene language are more alien to them. The more equal the position of these workers is -- and it can be equal only if the self-managing position of all the workers in Slovenia is stronger -- the sooner will these workers be able to convey their cultural wealth to their new community and to respect Slovene cultural values, including the Slovene language. Instead of a process of cultural assimilation or creating a false cultural autonomy for workers of other peoples and nationalities who live and work in Slovenia, we must -- through concrete political actions of all subjective forces -- create opportunities for a truly equal position for all workers in associated labor, regardless of nationality and the place where they associate their labor in Yugoslavia," Franc Setinc stressed.

About Unitarists and Nationalists

"Unitarianism, in the name of increasingly menaced Yugoslavia, persistently calls for the strengthening of the so-called togetherness which means the creation of uniform development-economic, development-political and other interests in the federation, which unfortunately are frequently very different objectively. It calls for them to be adopted by urgent procedure, which of course means in an administrative way, for in that way it is easier to cover up and assert the unitarian pressure. The unitarists are always ready to exaggerate and to blow up the menace from without, while the narrow-minded nationalists are, on the contrary, prepared to negate this menace or at least to underrate it. Both manifest statist bureaucratic tendencies, which means that they oppose the ideological design and practice of the socialist self-managing federalism in Yugoslavia. If they appear to fight about the language, it is only a storm in a teacup. In fact neither of them is solving the national problem, nor the language problem, but they are both merely making it more complicated," Fran Setinc stressed among other things.